The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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THE CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE

THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a limited partnership has this 27th day of January, 1873, been formed by and between William Numsen, John W. Numsen, N. G. Numsen, and Wm. N. Numsen, all of Baltimore, Maryland, who are the special partners, and who have contributed the sum of $100,000 to the capital stock of said partnership, and F. A. Waidner, of Chicago, who is the general partner and successor to the firm of Wm. Numsen & Sons, of Chicago. That this limited partnership is to continue for the period of two years from this date.

The business of the old firm will hereafter be carried on at Nos. 45 and 47 River-st., Chicago, under the name and style of F. A. Waidner, who will pay all the debts against the old firm, and who is authorized to receive and receipt for all outstanding indebtedness, due to Wm. Numsen & Sons, of Chicago.

F. A. WAIDNER.
WM. NUMSEN,
JOHN W. NUMSEN,
N. G. NUMSEN,
WM. N. NUMSEN,
Chicago, Ill., Jan. 27, 1873. Special Partners.

HOTELS.

St. Charles Hotel,

48 Desplaines-st., near Washington.

$2.00 per day, with best accommodations.

A. KIDDER, Proprietor.

Matteson House,

Wabash-av. and Jackson-st.

This elegant Hotel will open to the public Monday, Feb. 3. Terms, $3.00 per day. ROBERT HILL, Proprietor.

WANTED.

Wanted.

A few copies of The Daily Tribune of Jan. 16, 1872, for which a liberal price will be paid at Counting Room of this office.

WANTED,

to buy a Two-Story and Basement Brick House, with Barn. Price, $10,000 to $12,000, east of State-st., south to Twenty-fifth-st. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

WANTED.

A GENERAL AGENT for the EQUITABLE LIFE, of NEW YORK, for the city. JENNISON & THOMPSON, General Managers, 108 Dearborn-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Chas. Pick and J. W. Chladek is, by mutual consent, dissolved.
CHAS. PICK.
Jan. 27, 1873. J. W. CHLADEK.

DISSOLUTION.

This is to certify that the copartnership heretofore existing between A. J. Lewis, S. A. Mitchel, and W. H. Mitchel, under the firm name of LEWIS, MITCHEL & CO., is this day dissolved, as per articles of agreement, dated May 1, 1873.
Jan. 1, 1873.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Erroneous Idea About Paying State and County Taxes for 1871.

Many tax-payers who have not paid their STATE AND COUNTY TAXES FOR 1871, have formed a wrong opinion by the announcement in the daily papers that the Legislature had just passed an act extending the time for the payment of taxes, without stating to which year's State and County taxes the act referred to applies. The law just passed extends the time to Township Collectors for making their final settlement with the County Collector for taxes of 1872, from the 1st day of February to the 10th day of March, but it does not extend the time for payment of State and County taxes for 1871 an hour.

The delinquent lists for State and County taxes for 1871 have been filed by the several Township Collectors with the County Collector as the law directs, and the delinquent tax list was published in the Evening Post on the 6th of this month.

Application for judgment against the property on which the State and County taxes for 1871 remain unpaid will be made on the 3rd of next month.

All delinquents had better see to it and pay their taxes for 1871 at once. I publish this for the information of those most interested, so that if any one finds a judgment against his lots, or a tax sale, he cannot have the plea of ignorance.

J. S. RUMSEY, County Collector.

LAMAR INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

In pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of Cook County, entered on the 18th day of January, 1873, the undersigned, Receiver of the said corporation, has levied and made an assessment of twenty dollars per share on all the stock of said Company, payable fifteen dollars per share in cash, and the balance subject to future call, if needed.

Stockholders will please pay the amount at once to GEORGE CHANDLER, Receiver, Room 13, Central Union Block.

SAVINGS BANK.

S. W. RAWSON, Pres. E. F. PULSIFER, V. Pres. W. B. HOSWELL, Cashier.

THE UNION TRUST CO.

Savings Bank

125 South Clark-st., N. E. cor. Madison, Chicago, Ill.

Incorporated Jan. 5, 1857.

Capital, $125,000; Surplus, $62,000; Authorized Capital, $500,000.

Office Hours—From 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., and Monday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

Interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, will be paid on all deposits of one dollar or more, for each full calendar month.

No notice required for drawing money.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY UNDOUBTED

ESTABLISHED 1837.

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Westchester Fire Ins. Com'py

OF NEW YORK,

January 1, 1873.

CASH CAPITAL - - $200,000.00

ASSETS.

Real Estate	$28,500.00
Bonds and Mortgages	210,187.50
United States 5-20's	116,892.50
United States 6's	18,251.25
United States 5's	11,200.00
New York State Bonds	15,120.00
Westchester County Bonds	4,000.00
Eastchester Town Bonds	21,500.00
White Plains Town Bonds	7,000.00
Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank Stock	10,400.00
Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Bonds	9,500.00
Loans on Collaterals	6,000.00
Premiums in course of Collection	78,007.60
Cash on hand and in Bank	59,565.30
Interest Due and Accrued	4,762.52
All other Property	3,000.00
Total	$603,886.67

For Insurance in this Company, apply to

TEALL & FISHER, Agents,

No. 148 LaSalle-st.

OILS, &c.

HANNA, BARRETT & CO.,

8 & 10 Dearborn-st., Chicago,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

Commercial Run Oil Naphtha,

AND

Gasoline Works of Mix & Cook,

Manufacturers of Re-distilled and Deodorized Naphtha and Gasoline of uniform gravities, and tests guaranteed always up to standard:

87 ° Gasoline for Gas Machines.
85 ° Gasoline for Gas Machines.
74 ° Gasoline for Lamp, Stoves, and Vapor Burners.
63 ° Naphtha for Painters and Varnish Manufacturers.

Standard Carbon Oil, 110 to 115, fire test.
Snow White Safety Oil, 120 to 125, fire test.
Head Light Safety Oil, 175 to 180, fire test.

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HANNA, BARRETT & CO.,

Commission and Wholesale Dealers in

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISH, NAVAL STORES, &c.

FINANCIAL.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,

Bank of Discount & Deposit.

Commercial Banking in all its branches transacted. Certificates of Deposit issued, bearing interest according to contract.

WEST SIDE, Cor. Halsted & Randolph-sts. | SOUTH SIDE. 157 and 159 LaSalle-st.

Public Auction.

Sale of 80 shares of the capital stock of the People's Omnibus and Baggage Company, at our office, Friday, Jan. 31, at 12 o'clock noon.

HAMMOND & WATSON, 54 Washington-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. M. W. JONES,

STATIONER,

PRINTER & BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.

68 South Canal-st., and 107 South Clark-st., Methodist Church Block.

W. PHILLIPS,

Bookseller, Stationer, and News Dealer,

132 DEARBORN-ST.,

Northwest corner Madison-st., Chicago.

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REMOVAL.

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IMPORTERS OF

China, Glassware, and Fancy Goods,

Have removed and are now permanently located at

160 STATE-ST.

FOR SALE.

CARMINE INK

AND

MUCILAGE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 & 120 MONROE-ST.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD, BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 16, 1873.

Proposals will be received until the 1st of February next, at Camden Station, Baltimore, Defiance, O., and Laporte, Ind., for the GRADUATION, MASONRY, and CROSS-TIES of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Chicago Railway, from Defiance, O., to Walkerton Station, Ind., on the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, 130 sections of one mile each. Plans, profiles, and specifications can be seen at Defiance for the line between Defiance and Syracuse, 73 miles, and at Laporte for the line between Syracuse and Walkerton, 47 miles.

Proposals for Cross-ties will state the price for each kind of timber, and number of each kind proposed for.

Payments monthly in cash, retaining 20 per cent as security for completion.

The Company retains the right to reject any and all proposals.

JAMES L. RANDOLPH, Chief Engineer Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Home Lodge, No. 508, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communication this evening. All members are notified and earnestly requested to be present. Business of great importance to all will be brought before it. By order of the W. M. B. B. W. LOCKE, Sec'y.

Masonic.

Washington Chapter, No. 43, R. A. M. Special Convocation this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the P. and M. E. Degrees. By order of the M. E. H. P. GEO. F. SINCLAIR, Secretary.

Masonic.

A special communication of Wm. B. Warren Lodge, No. 209, A. F. and A. M., will be held this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Oriental Hall, No. 122 LaSalle-st. By order of the W. M. J. R. DUNLOP, Sec'y.

WASHINGTON.

Additional Progress in the Credit Mobilier Investigation.

Stewart, the Recusant Witness, Still Refuses to Testify.

He is Remanded to the Sergeant-at-Arms for Contempt.

General Butler's Secretary Figures in an Attempt to Blackmail.

Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30.—Judge Poland's Credit Mobilier Committee had an important session to-day, devoted principally to hearing an immaterial explanation from Job Stevenson, as to his assertion that J. E. Wilson and Speaker Blaine were connected with the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad. M'Comb arrived to-night, and will be examined before the Committee to-morrow, as to whether he has any more letters from Oakes Ames implicating members of Congress in the Credit Mobilier transaction. Mr. Colfax will also appear, by his counsel, Robert S. Hale, to make an endeavor to clear up the circumstantial evidence which now makes his case appear so cloudy. His private explanation of the fatal $1,200 deposit check is that it did not come from Ames, but was a contribution from wealthy parties for political purposes in Indiana, for the distribution of which he was made an agent.

George Francis Train, who has also been summoned, will appear before the Committee the day after to-morrow. Durant has prepared a long written statement in reply to Ames' general evidence, which he will submit to-morrow.

The Wilson Commission, after the Stewart contempt case had been disposed of, had a brief session, and continued the examination of Mr. Clark, the President of the Union Pacific Railroad, who is the frankest and most gentlemanly in his intercourse with the Commission of any yet examined. His knowledge of the road is not so great as might be desired, but he explains that he has only been connected with it since March last, at which time he was elected President. This is an excuse for any want of knowledge on his part, while it is perfectly evident to the Committee that Mr. Clark is thoroughly truthful in his statements. It is very certain that he is an adroit witness, and the most useful one the Company could place upon the stand. His answers were plain, courteous, and distinct, which cannot be said in regard to Mr. Hoar's questions, the distinctness of which are always more or less affected by his habit of almost constantly eating apples during the examination of witnesses. Mr. Clark explained that the $16,000,000 in new bonds, which were authorized to be issued at the meeting of the Directors last December, were to take the place, in part, of the income bonds, falling due in 1874, and to supply the place of the printed bonds, which were being counterfeited. The new bonds would be issued as soon as engraved. He also explained that the stock and bonds of the Company are owned principally by innocent third parties,—three-quarters of the stock, as he said; and that any injury to the road would fall on such parties, and therefore he had determined to resist all extravagance, and not to attempt to buy off persons introducing resolutions in Congress. It is difficult to reconcile the statement of the ownership of the stock with that of Oliver Ames, who said, under oath, that he thought three-fourths of the stock was owned by about twenty rich men, among whom he mentioned the Ames, Clark, Dillon, Duff, Robbins, etc., and that, were they to withdraw their money and their credit, the bonds and stocks would sink to half their present value. Mr. Cowlam, one of the clerks of General Butler, by the evidence of Mr. Clark, seems to be involved in an attempt to blackmail Mr. Clark, by the threat of a resolution of investigation, which resolution, or one similar, was introduced in the House two days after Cowlam telegraphed to Clark. The clerk will be subpœnaed to-morrow.

THE COTTON TAX.

The refunding of the cotton tax imposed during the war was again under consideration in the Ways and Means Committee to-day. It was decided to take a final vote on Beck's bill to-morrow, and there is much anxiety, especially among the Southern members, as to the result. The Committee is understood to stand 4 to 4. This has been the vote in the absence of Mr. Brooks, who has been sick, but it is understood he will be at the meeting to-morrow. The bill provides that there shall be paid to the producers of cotton in the United States during the years 1866 and 1867 two-thirds of the amount paid as taxes on raw or unmanufactured cotton. This keeps it entirely out of the hands of third parties. A strong effort will be made to press the bill to a vote at this session. The Southern members are unanimous in favor of it.

AUSTRALIA MAILS.

In the course of his argument to-day before the Senate Postal Committee, General Burnside admitted that if he did not get the subsidy he asks for from our own Government, he would put on a line of British steamships between San Francisco and Australia immediately after the adjournment of Congress. Notwithstanding this intimidation, the Committee, by a vote of 6 to 1, decided to adhere to their previous report in favor of Webb.

BOSTON RELIEF BILL.

The Massachusetts delegation in Congress have decided to drop the Boston Relief bill now pending in the Senate, and which was reported upon adversely by the Judiciary Committee, and to press instead the Debenture Certificate for Duties bill as a substitute therefor.

FISHERIES.

General Banks will give notice to the House to-morrow, that immediately after pending measures are disposed of in that body, he will call up the bill to carry into effect the fisheries' sections of the Washington Treaty, which is now a special order, without having a particular day assigned for its consideration.

AMERICAN-CHINA TELEGRAPH.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee gave considerable attention to-day to the proposition to incorporate the American, Japan & China Telegraph Company. The Senate Foreign Committee also has had the measure under consideration the past week. Owing to the shortness of the session, however, in both committees, it was decided to postpone the matter indefinitely.

SOUTHERN CLAIMANTS.

The Senate, to-day, after a fierce debate and by a close vote, passed the Morrill amendment to the Legislative Appropriation bill, providing that claimants, whose loyalty was not positively proven, shall be sent to Congress after their money, even after a favorable decision by the Court of Claims. The object of the amendment is to cut off those Southern men who were pardoned by Andrew Johnson. The defeat of the amendment is confidently predicted in the House.

TERRITORIAL RAILROADS.

Last session the Pacific Railroad Committee reported a general incorporation bill, providing for the construction of railroads in the Territories. This bill was taken from the Senate calendar to-day, and referred back to the Committee on Public Lands, who desire to add an additional section providing for the regulation of freights and fares. When this section comes before the Senate it is expected that it will give rise to a discussion on the powers of Congress to regulate these matters in the States, as well as the Territories.

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

The Board of Commissioners for the improvement of the Ohio River and its tributaries, appointed by the joint action of seven States, are now in this city for the purpose of securing some favorable action of Congress to promote the purpose for which the Commission was appointed. A session of the Commission was held to-day at the Arlington, Geo. H. Thurston, of Pennsylvania, Chairman, presiding. It was determined to present the question of cheap transportation as resulting from the improvement of the Ohio and other water lines by a personal interview to the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, the Chief Engineer of the War Department, and to the Committees of Commerce of both Houses. They will also, in season, call the attention of the Lighthouse Board to the great necessity that exists for a system of lights and buoys on Western rivers. The Commission does not expect, in the present excited temper of the House under the Credit Mobilier investigation to obtain at this session any other appropriations than those included in the regular River and Harbor Appropriation bill, but they expect to convince the chief officers of the Government, and the leading public men of the country, of the necessity for the improvement of the Ohio and its tributaries to all the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the country, and that the people of the West are in earnest in demanding that the Government shall undertake without delay this work.

THE RECUSANT WITNESS.

Joseph B. Stewart, known in the "lobby" as "Big Joe Stewart," was brought into the House to-day, immediately after the morning hour, by the Sergeant-at-Arms, for refusing to give information before the Wilson Committee as to the disposition of about a quarter million of dollars of the funds of the Union Pacific Road, placed in his hands for lobbying purposes. This action was in accordance with the views of the House yesterday. A contumacious witness case always brings a crowd to the Capitol, and there was an unusual attendance to-day, of all classes, and the galleries were closely packed. A more distinguished attendance of visitors is rarely seen in either House, among the number being Horatio Seymour, General Burnside, Wm. A. Graham, President White, of Cornell, Governor Warmoth, Secretary Robeson, Dr. Durant, August Schell, and Horace F. Clark. Both Ordway, the Sergeant-at-Arms, and Stewart are of gigantic height and size, being by odds the largest men in Washington. Their entrance into the hall at the hour appointed, and their stride down the central aisle, created a marked sensation. They took position immediately in front of the Speaker, and presented a strange picture. Ordway reported that he had performed the duty assigned him, and the Speaker at once demanded of Stewart if he was ready to answer the questions of the Committee. Stewart's opportunity, which he had been seeking for so many days with such persistency, had at last arrived, and there was probably not a happier man in the House at that instant than he. He had stuffed himself full of all the indignation he could digest about the sacred rights of the citizens, the confidence of a lawyer and client, and the oppression of Legislative bodies. In addition, he said he studied Story and Greenleaf, and all the authorities he had. He prepared a written speech in case he should fail of an opportunity to make his arguments to the House. He first denied the accuracy of the reporter's copy of the testimony, and after a stout denial that any contempt of the Committee or the House was intended, he proceeded in a sharp and pungent manner to show that he had a contempt for both bodies. His voice was excellent, and, except for the fact that he appeared to have but one joint in his body, that being at the hips, his manner of delivery was good. At first he made a very good showing, and created a good impression, but as he proceeded he became tiresome. He lost his temper two or three times, and flung his arms about in a very lively manner, to the danger of the heads of members in his vicinity. He was applauded once, just when he had declared, in a righteous and terrible burst of indignation, that, if he was shut up in a bastile, his client's secrets should safely repose in his bosom. It was suggested frequently during his speech that Joe's sense of professional honor was more delicate than it would have been had he divided fairly and kept less of the money himself. His speech was not intended for the House, but for the steamship interest, the Senatorial election interest, the railroad interest, the Postal Telegraph interest, the land grant interest, and all others who have business to do and money to spend to procure legislation for the benefit of corporations. He wanted to show the managers of these enterprises that he could be trusted with money, and would not reveal the purposes for which he applied it. He wanted to show everybody that he was a lawyer, and had such a sense of professional honor that he could mysteriously get away with a quarter of a million of dollars, and be punished by the House, without being compelled to tell what he did with it. His speech had the contrary effect. It made many believe that he had kept the most of the money, and that his virtue was a clever advertising dodge. After he had spoken half an hour, every word he uttered was an injury to him, and before he had finished, so weary had the House become of his harangue, that a majority felt like putting him in jail for speaking so long. A question was raised once, but the Speaker decided that the witness was entitled to an hour, which he occupied to the last minute.

Judge Wilson, the Chairman of the Committee, then offered a long and involved resolution, to the effect that if Stewart still persisted in his contempt, he should be returned in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, subject to the order of the Committee. This was finally passed, after no end of trouble, confusion, and bad feeling. Half the members wanted to send him to jail, and resolutions to that end were offered, and, indeed, one of that character was adopted, and then rescinded. The Speaker showed much temper, apparently toward members who were disposed to be severe toward the witness. Stewart is floundering about one of the principal hotels to-night, receiving the congratulations of men, who tell him that if he had answered the questions that it would have had a tendency to destroy the business of Congress. The room in which Colonel Wooley was confined is being put in order for Stewart's accommodation.

DON'T BELIEVE IT.

One of Senator Pomeroy's old "strikers," whom he denominated in a letter as "My dear Legate," is now here, and says he does not credit the statement that Pomeroy has been caught in bribing legislators to vote for him. He says it is not creditable that any man in Kansas would voluntarily surrender $7,000 after getting his hands on it. He thinks the amount was raised among Pomeroy's enemies and given to York to do just what was done, with the understanding that it was to be returned.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

It is believed among the few Mormons now in the city, and by several Western members of Congress, that Delegate Claggett, of Montana, at the close of the present Congress, or during the month of March, will be appointed Governor of Utah. Mr. Claggett was not re-elected to Congress, and his attitude toward the Mormons has been of the bitterest character, and a more offensive appointment, so far as the "Saints" are concerned, could not be made. There seems to be little doubt that the position will be tendered to the young Western orator and accepted.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE NAVAL BILL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill reported by the Senate Committee to replace in the bill, the section reported by the House Committee, but struck out in the House, make the term of Naval cadets at Annapolis, six years, and also to insert in the bill $150,000 for the rights of private parties for the best system of torpedo boats.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

THE POLAND COMMITTEE.

BEATTY'S TESTIMONY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—At the sittings of Poland's Committee this forenoon, Hon. John Beatty, of Ohio, was examined by Representative Stevenson. Beatty testified that he had a conversation with Stevenson on the day before that gentleman introduced the resolution of inquiry in reference to the Sioux City Road in the House. Stevenson then said Ames told him that Speaker Blaine was interested in the Dubuque and Sioux City Road. After the resolution had passed, Ames came and asked the witness who put Stevenson up to that. Ames said Mr. Stevenson was on the wrong track.

Judge Poland—"You heard no conversation between Ames and Stevenson?"

Answer—"No."

Judge Merrick—"Ames did not allude to any previous conversation with Stevenson?"

Answer—"No."

STEVENSON.

Stevenson then stated that, upon consideration, he remembered that, upon the same day, and after he introduced the resolution, Ames did talk to him more fully and freely than before. Previous to introducing the resolution he had frequent conversations with Ames. They occupied seats at the same table at the Arlington Hotel, and had formed a very pleasant acquaintance. When this investigation began, Ames said, in a humorous way, that he had better leave. Witness replied that he had not been found guilty of anything yet, and he had better stay. He and Ames had frequent conversations, during which he gathered the information on which he based the resolution.

JOHN B. ALLEY.

Alley testified that Congress had nothing to do with the Sioux City & Iowa Falls Railroad land grant given to the road. It was donated to the State of Iowa by Congress, and the State gave it to the road. The road was chartered by the State. The witness was interested in the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad; also in the Cedar Rapids Road, but in none of them until after he left Congress.

JAMES F. WILSON

testified that Oakes Ames, Alley, and some other members of Congress, were stockholders in the Iowa Falls & Sioux City Road; had no knowledge of Blaine or Hooper being interested. The witness said he was interested in the road, but the profits of the investment to the present time had not reached $2,000. He had no knowledge of any other members of Congress being interested except those mentioned. He acted, as he believed, in accordance with the true public policy of the State at that time. He had no objection to any one knowing of his action or connection with the roads.

Stevenson said he would ask that John J. Blair be summoned.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

THE WILSON COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Wilson Committee met at 11, but, without examining witnesses, adjourned.

The Wilson Committee reassembled at 4 o'clock. The examination of

HORACE F. CLARK

was resumed. The witness, in response to General Slocum, said that since he had been President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, not one dollar had been paid by the Company to influence legislation or elections, nor had one shilling been paid to prevent or affect legislation or elections. It had been suggested to him that matters in Washington required looking after, and it was important to see that the interests of the Union Pacific Railroad should not be assailed by what was known by the name of "lobby." The witness had refused to listen to the suggestion, and he had not paid one shilling for lobby purposes.

Question—Did you have any communication informing you there would be legislation, which might endanger the road?

Answer—Unquestionably.

Question—And that bills might be introduced injurious to the Company?

Witness answered in the affirmative, and said he had not only copies but originals of such communications, and then added that about the 6th of April, there was a sudden depression in the stock market in Wall street owing to short sales. This was on a Friday previous to the 7th of April, 1872. He felt it to be his duty to inquire at the proper agencies of the brokers, and learned that the depression was owing to short sales. He was inclined to believe the short sales were made on an alleged order from Washington. On Saturday he received a letter disclosing the plan, which was to go into effect on the following Monday, which was resolution day in the House. A resolution, it was said, was to be introduced which would open up the interest question, which was a very serious one to the Union Pacific Railroad securities. There were names connected with this road which, perhaps, were unjustly connected with it. The witness investigated the matter so far as to satisfy him that the gentleman who presented the information concerning the scheme to him, with a view of breaking down or injuring the Union Pacific Railroad Company, was himself in the conspiracy, but this had no other effect than to put the witness on his guard. On the 5th of April, the witness received the following telegram:

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1872.

To Horace F. Clark, President Union Pacific Railroad, New York:

Get very important letter in morning. Act on it without fail or delay.

(Signed) GEORGE B. COWLAM, Care General Butler.

The witness answered by telegram as follows:

NEW YORK, April 6, 1872.

To George B. Cowlam, care General Butler, Washington:

Message received, but letter not yet arrived. Had you not best telegraph me in full to No. 10, East Twenty-second street?

(Signed) H. F. CLARK.

On the 7th of April, the following was received by witness:

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1872.

To Horace F. Clark, No. 10 East Twenty-second street, New York:

Two very important letters addressed "Horace F. Clark, President Union Pacific Railroad Company, New York," went in last night. Get them at once. It is of the utmost importance for you to be here to-morrow morning, if any way possible. Legislation ruinous to the Union Pacific will be introduced in Congress Monday, unless prevented. Telegraph if you will come to-night, and I will meet you at Arlington in the morning.

(Signed) GEORGE B. COWLAM.

On the evening of the 6th, witness received the following letter:

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: Since writing you earlier in the day, I have telegraphed you. On further examination, I find the matter to be worse even than I then thought, and the combination stronger. Unless immediate action is taken to head off and defeat this movement, it will result in the loss of many millions to the Union Pacific Road. It can be headed off; but to do it, you, or some one who can act for you promptly and fully, should be here on Monday morning to meet me. It will be a hard fight, but it must be a short one, and there is not an hour to lose. You do not know me. I am private secretary of General Butler, of Massachusetts, but have said nothing to him nor to any one of the matter, and shall not until I see you. I find the measure has been engineered very carefully for some time by one of the most indefatigable workers of the House, and he has behind him a money power and influence and interest in the success of the plot that is more powerful than anything else here. Prompt action, however, can defeat, punish, and corner them, so they won't want to try it again. I cannot too much impress on you the importance of immediate action here. In haste,

(Signed) GEO. B. COWLAM.

After the letter was read the witness said he determined not to call together the Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, as he was determined not to spend a dollar for such purposes as were suggested in the above communication. On Sunday, April 6, he connected the wires of the Fifth Avenue Hotel with those communicating with Washington, and sent the following telegram, which shows how the railroad company have acted in connection with the matter:

NEW YORK, April 6, 1872.

To George B. Cowlam, care General Butler, Washington, D. C.:

I telegraphed you this afternoon, informing you that the letter mentioned in your despatch yesterday had not arrived. On reaching my house, this afternoon, I found one letter from you, dated yesterday.

Your telegram of to-day was received, in which you inform me that two important letters addressed to myself, as President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, had been placed in last night's mail. The letters received by me refers to one addressed to me by you earlier in the day. I regret that the first letter has failed to arrive, as I presume it must have contained a more specific statement of the impending calamity. My engagements here on Monday prevent me from going to Washington. I am not informed of the character of the ruinous legislation, of the introduction of which in Congress on Monday next you advise me, nor does it occur to me how it can be headed off, unless by purchase or bribery of the indefatigable worker in the House to whom you refer. As you do not name him, I cannot judge of his intention, and should not, if in Washington, attempt to influence the vagabond to withhold his ruinous proposition, whatever it may be; and if it be that a mere introduction of a resolution in Congress can result, as you say, in a loss of many millions to the Union Pacific Road, it is quite as well the owners of property should be now informed of its precarious condition. I do not believe that the Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company would sanction the expenditure of one single dollar to avoid a blow of the kind you designate. You are not, perhaps, aware that, in some of our State Legislatures, propositions of an exceptional character or of a dangerous tendency to railroad and other great interests are sometimes introduced on resolution days to affect the stock market. False reports are sometimes resorted to to the same end. I have not supposed that the House of Representatives could be made available for enterprises of this description. But however this may be, I know of no way in which mischiefs resulting from such transactions can be averted, except by securing the election of respectable men to represent the positions in legislative bodies. No property can be more secure than the character of the Government, to the jurisdiction of which it is subject, will permit.

To attempt to buy your peace from strikers of this class is to encourage the very spirit which impels attack. A rumor has prevailed in Wall street this afternoon that some resolution of fearful import to the Union Pacific Railroad Company was to be offered in the House on Monday, and the market price of the stock has been thereby considerably depressed. Whether this is or is not the identical snare to which your attention has been called I cannot determine from the facts before me. If you feel at liberty to inform me by telegraph of the precise nature of the catastrophe to avert which you are kind enough to offer your aid, the Executive Committee of the Company shall be informed, to the end that they may consider their duty in the premises, but without more definite information than I have already received, we must abide the result, not unmindful that the authors of these conspiracies themselves sometimes become only the victims. An answer to this telegram, addressed to my house, will reach me at any time. If you can forward by to-morrow's mail a copy of your first letter, or the substance of it, if a copy is not retained, I shall be glad to receive it.

(Signed) HORACE F. CLARK.

Mr. Poppleton, attorney of the Company, left New York on Sunday night, and came to Washington, and undertook to place the correspondence in the possession of some member of the House, so that if such a resolution as he had been referred to had been introduced, the whole thing would have come out.

The same day the witness received the following:

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1872.

H. F. Clark, No. 10 East Twenty-second street, New York:

Your long message just received. I cannot understand your failure to get my first letter, and still less the misapprehension and discourtesy of your telegram, but as it seems to me the emergency is very great, if you can suggest any one here with whom I had better confer, or if you desire to talk over the wires to-day, I will come to the telegraph office. I will write to-night addressed to No. 10 East Twenty-second street, but fear the letter will be too late to be of much account.

(Signed) GEO. B. COWLAM.

To Cowlam's telegram the witness said he replied as follows:

NEW YORK, April 7, 1872.

To George B. Cowlam, care General Butler, Washington:

Your telegram of this morning received. I regret you deem mine of yesterday discourteous. It was not so intended. I have assumed that your intervention was friendly in its character, and I felt no embarrassment in freely expressing my views relative to legislative stock-jobbing transactions. As the emergency seems to be, as you state, considerable, I have requested A. J. Poppleton, of Nebraska, who is a friend and adviser of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and who has our entire confidence, and who is now in this city to go to Washington to-night, and meet you there to-morrow morning. He will stop at the National Hotel. You are at liberty to say to Mr. Poppleton whatever you would say to myself. He is fully authorized to represent the Union Pacific Railroad Company in the matter referred to, and will take such course as under all circumstances he shall deem expedient.

Please inform me by telegraph of the receipt of this, and add any further suggestions which may occur to you. (Signed) HORACE F. CLARK.

The witness resumed, and said Poppleton came to Washington that evening. Witness said to Poppleton, in talking over this matter, that the Union Pacific Railroad Company would not give one cent for the purpose suggested by Cowlam.

By Slocum—Was anything done that Monday?

Answer—Poppleton says a motion was made in the House to suspend the rules, and somebody who had the papers offered to let the resolution come in, if he could be permitted to produce the correspondence. [Slocum here referred to the *Globe*, April 8, 1872, and read the resolution moved by Mr. Negley requiring the payment of interest by the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Mr. Brooks on that occasion, it appeared, objected and called for the regular order of business, when Negley moved to suspend the rules, that he might offer the resolution. Negley made the point as to the propriety of the stockholders opposing the introduction of the measure. Brooks retorted by inquiring if it was proper for a Wall street broker to introduce a resolution of this character.]

The witness said: "I hold in my hands the papers which were then in the possession of Brooks, and which have been read to this Committee, and state further that not one shilling was expended except for the personal expenses of Mr. Poppleton in coming to Washington."

The witness, on being interrogated as to the resolution passed by the Board of Directors in December last, for the issue of seventy millions of new bonds, gave the reasons why they were not issued,—among others, that they became due in 1874, and matured so soon that they would not have time to provide for their extension; and besides, within two months past there had been forged coupons of the bonds already in the market to the extent of $180,000, many of which coupons had been paid.

The Committee adjourned until to-morrow.

LOUISIANA.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Louisiana Investigating Committee, this morning examined

FREDERICK SOUTHMAYD,

one of the Kellogg members returned by the Lynch Board. He testified that as a rule the tax-payers of the State do not recognize the Pinchback Government, and will not pay the taxes levied by it. It could not be upheld except by the United States military force. If the Kellogg Government is sustained, the tax-payers, nine-tenths of whom are Fusionists, will resist the payment of the taxes to the last extremity. Durell had refused to allow the question of the legality of the Kellogg Government to go to the United States Supreme Court, and the witness and others mean to take it there on the question of taxes. The witnesses said Durell took the matter under advisement Dec. 6, and has kept it since, without a decision. The witness had the authority of lawyers, who were present in Court, for his statement about Durell's refusal.

SAMUEL ARMISTEAD,

Fusion Secretary of State, testified that he was a resident of Caddo Parish; supposed that 300 colored men in that parish voted for Greeley and McEnery. If, throughout the north and west of Louisiana the colored men voted as in Caddo Parish, there could not have been less than 2,000 colored Fusion votes.

Mr. Morton announced the investigation would be postponed until Monday morning, and the Committee would expect to close the case by Tuesday night.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Mr. West was appointed to succeed Mr. Kellogg on the Levee Committee.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. COLE reported an amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill.

RELIEF.

Mr. BLAIR called up the bill for the relief of persons to whom the Governors of the Northwest and Indian Territories confirmed lands which were afterward sold by the United States. The bill was discussed and recommitted.

A TUBE AND TUNNEL COMPANY.

Mr. ANTHONY introduced a bill incorporating the Mississippi & Ohio Tunnel and Tube Company, with a capital of $10,000,000, to construct tunnels under the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be used for connecting railways centreing near their their junction. Among the incorporators are Thomas A. Scott and J. N. McCullough, Pennsylvania; J. Pierpont Morgan, W. S. Rosecrans, H. G. Marquand, New York; A. E. Burnside, Rhode Island; W. B. Curtin and W. F. Coolbaugh, of Illinois.

MINING.

The bill exempting mineral lands in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota from the operation of the general act to promote the development of the mineral resources of the United States, passed.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

At 1 o'clock, the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill was resumed. The pending question was on the motion of Mr. Sprague, of Rhode Island, to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Morrill's (Vt.) amendment was adopted, prohibiting the payment, unless by special act of Congress, of judgments of the Court of Claims to claimants whose loyalty during the rebellion has not been proved.

Mr. TRUMBULL argued in favor of the motion to reconsider, and against the amendment, which, he said, would violate the plighted faith of both the Legislative and Executive departments of the Government.

Messrs. MORRILL (Vt.), EDMUNDS, and SCOTT made arguments on the other side.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to—29 to 26.

Mr. STEVENSON moved to table the amendment, lost—28 to 31.

Mr. ALCORN moved to amend by extending the time for the presentation of claims twelve months from the passage of this act; and, also, by making the amendment apply to the case of G. B. Lamar. Both were tabled.

The Morrill amendment, unchanged, was agreed to—25 to 23.

The Legislative Appropriation bill passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

PACIFIC BONDS.

On motion of Mr. SLOCUM, a resolution was adopted asking information from the Comptroller of the Currency regarding the deposits in the Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank of Washington, and the Ocean National Bank of New York, of Pacific bonds by Joseph B. Stewart.

PENSION BILLS.

Mr. WILLARD, from the Committee on In-

[*Continued on the Eighth Page.*]

NEW YORK.

The Gallows as a Purifier--Its Wholesome Influence Upon Assassins.

The New Illustrated Daily--What It Expects to Accomplish.

Characteristic Anecdotes of the British Poet-Laureate--Profitableness of Cheap-Story Weeklies.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23, 1873.

The inability of the counsel of the car-hook murderer, Foster, to obtain a new trial for their client shows that not only he, but other assassins now in confinement, will unquestionably be hanged.

THE GALLOWS AS A TERROR TO ASSASSINS.

If Foster had been executed long ago, as he deserved to be, I doubt whether a large proportion of the men who have been slain in cold blood since would not be alive to-day. The hundreds of ruffians and desperadoes in this community are constantly becoming emboldened by the laxity of justice in the city. They find it safer to kill a man than to do almost anything else; and so, on the smallest provocation, they stab or shoot somebody who has provoked their enmity, and think they have done an excellent thing. I venture to say there are thousands of cowardly scoundrels here who would kill a man merely for the notoriety it would give them, if they felt sure they would escape the gallows. They have pretty nearly come to the conclusion of Jack Reynolds, that hanging is "played out in New York," and they are waiting for a good opportunity to distinguish themselves with a revolver or knife.

Murders are steadily on the increase, especially those of the deliberate sort; and their effect on the community is such that no citizen has the least sense of security. Their alarming frequency in the metropolis, during the past three years, has materially lessened the opponents of capital punishment. Those who were most earnest in denouncing it have begun to believe that the scaffold is the sole terror to many ruffians, and that, without it, human life is not safe. Nearly everybody would now be glad to see every one of the murderers shut up in the Tombs taken out to-morrow, and hanged one after the other.

The feeling is, that such wholesale execution would have a wholesome effect, by inspiring the dangerous classes with a dread of taking life. The following is, doubtless, correct. Most assuredly, we need a series of examples. If, after Foster, Stokes, Scannell, King, Magruder, Nixon, and all the rest had been strung up, it was found that murder did not diminish here, we might conclude capital punishment to be without influence. But, until then, I should believe, much as I dislike to, that, in a great city of mixed population like ours, hanging is the best means of rendering hanging unnecessary.

All indications are, that Jack Ketch will be busy in this vicinity for the next twelve months. We shall need to have nearly one execution a week to exhaust our present stock of murderers. Though many of them will, probably, escape by quibbles of the law, a considerable proportion must go to their doom. Terrible as hanging is, it is better that there should be hanging than that innocent citizens should be slain while trying to protect ladies from insult, or merely because summoned to give evidence against brutal husbands. If the law cannot and will not protect, protection must be sought by natural means, and that is anarchy.

THE DAILY GRAPHIC—

the name of the new eight-page 5-cent evening illustrated paper—will make its appearance, it is said, soon after the 1st prox. It is to be published by a company of capitalists, most of them from Montreal (Canada), who have already paid in $500,000 gold to sustain their enterprise. One side of the paper is to be lithographed by a new process,—a purely Canadian invention. It seems that the Jesuits' College at Quebec, wishing to reproduce an old book of Champlain, containing many autographs, diagrams, and pictures, applied to the Queen's Printing Office to have the job done. Four brothers named Leggo, all excellent workmen, undertook the task, and, after long labor and countless experiments, occupying four years, got out the volume. The Leggos died some time since, and George E. Desbarats, who was Queen's Printer, succeeded, with his son, to their business, and removed to Montreal. The process—it is called the graphic—was perfected about two years ago, and promised so well that they determined to establish it here. The result is the *Graphic*, the illustrations of which can be made by the artist,—he being his own engraver,—as quickly as a reporter can write up an account of any notable occurrence.

Supposing that a whole family should be murdered in Fortieth street, or that a North River ferry-boat should be run down by a passing steamer, at 11 o'clock this morning. The first edition of the *Graphic* this afternoon would contain pictorial as well as written descriptions of the terrible scenes; thus anticipating the illustrated weeklies, and revolutionizing, as it is claimed, the whole business.

The *Graphic* Company has leased a large marble and iron building in Park Place, and is possessed, it is understood, of ample facilities for all sorts of photographing, engraving, lithographing, electrotyping, and printing. They say they can make their journal pay with a daily circulation of 10,000, though they expect one much larger.

Newspaper-publishers are watching with interest the coming revolution in typography and photography; and I have tried to give you a crude, but early, outline of what it is proposed to do in this way.

TENNYSON AS A POMPOUS PRIG.

Those who have heard James T. Fields' lecture on Tennyson have, probably, been struck with the enthusiastic admiration which the lecturer evidently feels for his subject. There is something of the Boswell in Fields, who may believe, with Vauvenargue, that measured praise is a sure sign of mediocrity. Tennyson, it will be generally conceded, is a very clever poet; but that he is a great man, few who have met him will be willing to admit. Nearly all accounts of Americans agree in pronouncing him an ill-mannered egotist and a pompous prig.

The late Thomas Buchanan Read was introduced to him in London, one evening, at the house of a friend, and, as Read was the only one of our countrymen present, the poet-laureate singled him out, and addressed him in this wise: "Mr. Read, I have heretofore had considerable respect for your country [this was just after the Rebellion]; but now you have wittingly brought on your own ruin; and I must say, sir, that I have not a particle of sympathy with the North, which has acted very badly, sir, very badly, and altogether forfeited my esteem."

Read responded: "Don't trouble yourself, Mr. Tennyson, about our country. It is a very ungrateful land, no doubt; but it doesn't really care a fig what you or any other Englishman thinks of it. It doesn't expect to win its battles by European sympathies, but by unflinching courage and hard blows. So, I beg of you, Mr. Tennyson, not to give yourself any more uneasiness on that subject. We can get along quite as well without your esteem as with it."

At this, Mr. Tennyson, feeling offended, exclaimed "Umph!" and stalked away with his nose in the air.

During Charles Sumner's recent visit abroad, he was in Tennyson's own house, and happened to speak of American affairs. The poet grew evidently restless, as he is wont to do when the theme is anything but himself. Sumner, perceiving this, soon dropped his topic, and Tennyson, at once going to the library, returned with an open book in his hand, presented it to Sumner, and said dramatically and imperatively, "Read that!"

Sumner, looking at the open page, saw that it was "The Princess," and remarked, "Oh, yes, Mr. Tennyson, I am very familiar with this, and I consider it one of the best of your poems."

"Read it aloud," exclaimed the conceited author, whereupon the statesman, though feeling the extreme delicacy of his position, began to interpret it as he thought it should be. He had hardly gotten through with a page before Tennyson almost snatched the volume from his hand, remarking, "This is the way it should be read, sir;" and he recited nearly the whole of the poem in the drawling, monotonous, artificial manner for which he is famous; conveying the impression that he was giving divine delight and bestowing a divine favor.

Sumner bore the infliction with outward resignation; but his friends say he will be very wary of calling on Tennyson again.

What an immense bore Tennyson must be! I doubt, now that that old artesian Wordsworth is dead, whether any other sane man of the century would be foolish enough to read his own productions by the hour to his visitors. I wonder if Tennyson ever heard the story of Dionysius, the tyrant of Syracuse, who, having pardoned a certain literary critic for some political offence, invited him from prison to his palace, and began reading to him one of his own tragedies. The tyrant had reached the end of the first scene, when the critic yawned tremendously, and said: "Pardon me, your Majesty; but I would much rather go back to prison."

SALMAGUNDI.

Booksellers say that, within the last year, an active demand has sprung up here for contemporaneous French novels, and that it is steadily increasing. I suppose we are bound to consider this a symptom of the immoral tendency of the age.

It seems odd, but editors of magazines inform me they not infrequently receive manuscripts, especially verses, accompanied by proposals to pay for their insertion, though the writings are generally of such a quality that to print them would ruin any publication.

More money is made here by the cheap story-weeklies than by the entire daily press. The average appetite for vulgar fiction and shabby commonplace, typographically arranged, is something surprising. The curiosity almost universally felt about Rodrigo Rumpsteak the Robber, and the Pug-Nosed Pirate of the Bermudas, will never be satisfied.

It is said that the late Louis Napoleon owned $1,500,000 worth of property in this city, though it is held in the names of other persons.

Some of our divorce-lawyers, in addition to obtaining legal separation for disagreeable partners, present extra inducements by offering, for certain considerations, to furnish new partners, warranted at least for a year.

So slow does the work on the Brooklyn bridge advance, that it is doubtful if it will be finished before the end of the present century.

George Francis Train is anxious to have his statue—in brass, of course—erected in the Central Park, and will be very willing to incur the entire expense himself.

Wookhull and Claflin are growing rather weary of their constant arrest and imprisonment, and threaten, if the thing isn't stopped, to withdraw from this persecuting community. They can't mean it; they would not be so absolutely cruel.

One of the literary and art weeklies recently set up here is reported to be on its final financial limbs. When will people learn that to be a literary and art weekly is to be sure of an early funeral? COLSTOUN.

OUR IRON INTERESTS.

The Iron Mines of Lake Superior.

The Jackson, the Superior, the Cleveland, and Others.

Their Product and Prospect, and the Industrial Future They Foreshadow.

FOURTH ARTICLE.

THE JACKSON MINE.

Space will not allow us to review the mines in elaborate detail, nor is such particularly essential to our general purpose. It will only be necessary to specify such as are of interest because of their productiveness, or because they have a history. The Jackson Mine is the best known of the Marquette district, and has a great commercial value. There are no mines of the district that will better repay the visitor for a casual examination, which he can easily make under the kind direction of Captain Merry. The operations are carried on principally by genuine mining,—quarrying having become next to impossible as a greater depth was attained. There are three levels,—the lowest several hundred feet below the surface at its highest point,—and about five miles of underground tunnels, or "drifts" as they are called in miner's technology. One of the longest of these passages is 1,200 feet. The whole mine is properly a series of mines connected by shafts, drifts, and adits, underlying many acres of country, having many openings, and intersected upon the surface by the Marquette & Ontonagon Railroad, which thunders with its heavy trains many times a day over the honeycombed earth beneath. The methods employed for loosening the ore are of the most improved kinds. The ores produced are the red hematites described in general terms in a previous article. The following is a tabulated statement of the product of the Jackson Mine since its opening:

Year.	Gross tons.	Year.	Gross tons.
1856	5,000	1869	128,245
1857	14,000	1870	122,710
1858	12,500	1871	132,297
1859	10,500	1872	112,060
1860	41,000	To which should be added ore furnished to local furnaces previous to 1856, about	25,000
1861	13,000		
1862	43,000		
1863	61,000		
1864	69,000		
1865	55,000		
1866	87,934		
1867	126,390	Grand total	1,058,146
1868	131,707		

THE SUPERIOR MINE.

The Lake Superior Mine was opened in the fall of 1857. It adjoins the village of Ishpeming,—a little town three miles west of Negaunee, built on a peat-swamp, and now having a population of over 1,000 people. It has been steadily profitable almost ever since it opening. It is well superintended, carefully officered in every respect, and considered by some the most interesting mine to the visitor. The ores correspond with those of the region. Its total shipments during thirteen years have been as follows:

Years.	Gross Tons.	Years.	Gross Tons.
1858	4,658	1865	50,202
1859	24,668	1866	68,002
1860	33,015	1867	119,935
1861	25,195	1868	105,145
1862	87,709	1869	131,343
1863	78,976	1870	166,582
1864	86,773		
Total			982,802

Its products since 1870 will be found in other tables.

THE CLEVELAND MINE.

The company which has been working the Cleveland Mine was one of the first organized in the iron district. It has shown a great deal of public spirit and enterprise, and, although it stands third in the list of production, it bids fair to be more profitable than ever. The following table represents its shipments since its first opening:

Year.	Gross tons.	Year.	Gross tons.
1854	3,000	1865	38,955
1855	1,449	1866	42,124
1856	6,343	1867	75,863
1857	13,204	1868	102,217
1858	7,909	1869	111,894
1859	16,787	1870	132,988
1860	40,091	1871	142,657
1861	11,795	1872	77,577
1862	37,009		
1863	46,842	Total	950,331
1864	45,927		

OTHER MINES.

The Marquette and New York Mines adjoin the Cleveland. The latter has been very productive. The Lake Angeline Mine is north of Ishpeming, and adjoins the lake of that name. The tables show its productiveness. The Edwards, near the Lake Angeline, is remarkable for having the hematite and magnetic ores in juxtaposition, and for having all its machinery made of unmixed Lake Superior iron. The Washington is a valuable mine, a few miles of Ishpeming, on the Marquette & Ontonagon Railroad. At about this point the black magnetic ores begin, and prevail thence westward as far as the iron range has been developed. South of Ishpeming is a cluster of mines just becoming valuable. In the vicinity of Lake Michigan,—a beautiful sheet of water about half-way between Marquette and L'Anse,—is a rich mineral region, just beginning to be energetically developed. The ore from this region will find shipment, partly at Marquette, and partly at L'Anse. The most southerly line of the district is the Smith Mine, about 6 miles south of Negaunee; and the most westerly, one owned in the railroad interest, about 6 miles east of L'Anse. There are at present 42 mines, nearly all of which will be probably worked the coming summer,—giving employment to probably 1,000 more miners than have hitherto been employed. Thus far the immense iron production has been accomplished by a force not exceeding 2,000 men. Among the new mines from which much is expected the coming season, is the Republic Mine, on the Southern shore of Lake Michigammi. This is an immense outcrop of very pure magnetic ore, which will be worked to its utmost capacity by a wealthy Company. The Saginaw Mine, just west of Ishpeming, is said to be rich, and has proved a fine speculative venture to those who opened it. After an expenditure of a few thousand dollars, principally repaid by the product, it was sold for $300,000, making $100,000 each for the impecunious discoverers.

AGGREGATE PRODUCTION.

The following is a statement of the production of ore and pig iron in this district from 1856 to 1870, inclusive, together with the aggregate value:

Year.	Iron ore.	Pig iron.	Ore and pig.	Value.
1856	7,000	......	7,000	$ 28,000
1857	21,000	......	21,000	100,000
1858	31,035	1,629	32,661	249,202
1859	65,679	7,258	72,937	575,529
1860	116,908	5,660	122,658	736,496
1861	45,430	7,970	53,400	419,501
1862	115,721	8,590	124,311	984,977
1863	185,257	9,813	195,070	1,416,935
1864	235,123	13,832	248,955	1,867,215
1865	196,256	12,283	207,539	1,590,430
1866	296,972	18,437	315,309	2,405,960
1867	466,076	30,911	496,987	3,475,820
1868	507,813	38,246	546,059	3,092,413
1869	633,238	39,003	672,241	4,968,435
1870	856,471	49,298	904,319	6,300,170
Total	3,771,939	243,460	4,023,949	$29,069,883

All the ore and pig iron shipped in 1870 was carried over two railroads to Marquette and Escanaba, as follows:

IRON ORE.

	Gross tons.
Over M. & O. R. R. to Marquette	435,239
Over C. & N. W. R. R. to Escanaba	411,952
Difference in favor of M. & O. R. R.	23,297

PIG IRON.

Over M. & O. R. R. to Marquette	27,399	
Over C. & N. W. R. R. to Escanaba	8,515	
Difference in favor of M. & O. R. R.		18,824
Total difference		42,121

IRON PRODUCT FOR 1871.

The following table shows the amount of iron ore and pig iron shipped from the mines and furnaces of this district for the past year:

By Whom.	GROSS TONS. M. & O. R. R.	Peninsular Division, C. & N. W. R. R.	Other Shipments	Total.
Jackson Iron Co.	8,632	121,807	1,858	132,247
Cleveland Iron Min. Co.	47,803	94,855	......	142,658
Lake Sup'r Co. { Barnum	......	45,939	......	45,939
Lake Sup'r Co. { Foster	......	13,203	......	12,203
Lake Sup'r Co. { Red Ore	......	329	......	329
P. & L. A. I. C. { Edwards	26,437	......	......	26,437
P. & L. A. I. C. { L. Aug.	948	32,697	......	33,645
Washington Iron Co.	48,725	......	......	48,725
Champion Iron Co.	67,588	......	......	67,585
New York Iron mine	......	73,936	2,445	76,381
New England Iron Co.	......	33,359	......	33,359
McComber Mine	5,387	10,555	......	15,942
Grand Central Mine	31	2,890	......	2,921
Winthrop Iron Co.	4,479	2,840	......	7,319
Negaunee Mine	44	4,743	......	4,787
Cascade Mine	......	3,719	......	3,719
Harbor Mine	83	......	......	83
Total ore	367,078	440,072	5,429	813,379
PIG IRON.				
Morgan Furnace	4,792	......	......	4,792
Champion Furnace	5,094	......	......	5,094
Michigan Furnace	4,460	......	......	4,460
Greenwood Furnace	4,450	......	......	4,450
Pioneer Furnace	146	......	8,047	8,193
Deer Lake Furnace	......	2,309	......	2,309
Bancroft Furnace	3,850	......	......	3,850
Collins Furnace	4,174	......	......	4,174
Bay Furnace	......	......	3,596	3,597
Fayette Furnace	......	......	8,696	8,696
M. & P. R. M. Co.	......	......	1,600	1,600
Total pig iron	26,966	10,356	13,903	51,225
Total gross tons ore and pig iron	394,044	451,228	19,332	864,604

IRON PRODUCT FOR 1872.

The following table shows the amount of iron ore and pig iron shipped from the port of Marquette during 1872:

IRON ORE.

Mine.	Gross tons.
Lake Superior	140,116
Cleveland	77,577
Champion	64,764
Washington	36,395
Edwards	21,540
Winthrop	7,819
Saginaw	17,403
Rolling Mill	3,962
McComber	4,826
Carr Iron Co.	19
Republic	8,030
Angeline	2,838
Albion	1,222
Michigan	149
Total	376,671

PIG IRON.

M. & O. R. R. dock	15,772
F. B. Spear & Co.	8,170
M. & P. Rolling Mill and furnace	4,475
Muck bar	691
Total iron	29,118
Total ore and iron	415,789

The following table shows the amount of iron ore shipped from Escanaba during the year 1872:

Mine.	Gross tons.
Jackson	110,398
New York	66,376
Cleveland	80,786
Lake Angeline	34,278
Barnum	36,667
Foster	18,017
Cascade	35,001
New England	17,440
McComber	17,946
Grand Central	9,919
Negaunee	7,398
Smith	12,757
Harriman	7,001
Allen	7,479
Winthrop	4,872
Williams	447
Wilcox & Bagaley	4,305
Red Chalk	680
Pittsburgh & L. Sup	1,160
Rolling Mill	1,499
Excelsior	395
Total	474,716
Total from both ports	890,505
Total for all years	5,779,058

It will be observed that the ratio of increase in the shipments of 1872 over those 1871 is slight. This is from local causes, which will be in operation the coming season.

RAILROAD COMMUNICATION.

The railroads have thus far been equal to the emergencies of iron transportation; but this will not long be the case. The building of the L'Anse ore-dock will give a certain degree of easement, by allowing another outlet; but the stringency will be felt again ere long. But there are other possibilities. Parties in the interest of the Milwaukee & Northwestern Railroad are already negotiating with English capitalists for the means to extend that road up through the Menomonee iron region to Lake Michigammi. The Baryfield iron deposits are already tapped by the Central Wisconsin, which has its northern terminus at Ashland. The Menomonee iron region will probably soon be touched by a branch of the Chicago & Northwestern, for which surveys have already been made.

Seward and the Sultan.

The following is told by an eye-witness: When Mr. Seward was in Constantinople he received higher honors than any prince or potentate had ever received from a Turkish Sultan. Such distinction was accorded to his age and distinguished service to his country. The Sultan not only granted a personal interview, an unprecedented favor to a private individual, but as a further token of good will and a compliment to "the nation of handshakers," extended his hand in greeting. Mr. Seward's right arm was entirely paralyzed, and he had not the slightest power to place his hand in the outstretched palm of the Sultan. His intense mortification and embarrassment may be imagined at thus being forced to appear even for a moment ungracious in his response to such remarkable courtesy. There was an awkward pause of brief duration until turning to Blacque Bey, who sat beside him, Mr. Seward exclaimed in an accent of irritation: "Raise my arm and put my hand in his." Mr. Seward was remarkable for his courtesy, and this untoward circumstance at the beginning of his interview with the Sultan must have detracted greatly from the pleasure and gratification his kindly reception gave him.

A Curious Suit.

A very curious suit, arising out of one of the incidents of the late war between France and Germany, will shortly be brought to trial in the French Courts. During the war a German soldier was shot near the village of Vaux, whereupon a Prussian column swept down on the place and captured twenty-eight peasants who had fled for refuge to a church. The Prussians, determined to have revenge for the death of the slain soldier, announced to the frightened captives that three of their number would be shot, leaving the selection of the victims to the prisoners. The Prussians proposed that they should draw lots, and kindly offered them the use of a soldier's helmet to serve the purpose of an urn, but the offer was declined. Finally, after they had been shut up in the church for seventy-five hours, they reported that the three required victims had been selected, though no information was given as to how the selection was made. The unfortunate men, who found themselves in a minority, were led out and shot, and now the survivors are sued for damages by their widows, on the ground that the three were not selected by lot.

GETTING NEAR THE END.

Mrs. Boyce Soon to Be Relieved of Her Anxiety.

Her Trial for the Murder of Johnson Drawing to Its Close.

Closing of the Testimony on Both Sides---Arguments of Counsel.

The fourth day of the trial of Louisa A. Boyce for the murder of Calvert H. Johnson was begun in the Criminal Court yesterday morning, before Judge Booth. The court-room was crowded with spectators, and much difficulty was experienced in maintaining quiet. The atmosphere became so stifling and oppressive that, as the bailiffs were unable to raise any of the windows, they were compelled to break out a pane of glass, State's Attorney Reed agreeing to pay for the damage.

WILLIAM SIMPSON

being further cross-examined by Mr. Reed, the State's Attorney, stated that he knew of prisoner's death by hearing and reading it in the papers. Did not see him after his death. Can't say whether it was Saturday or Sunday evening that I was first introduced to Johnson. Last saw him on Thanksgiving night. He wore chin whiskers only.

In the absence of other witnesses for the defence, the State's Attorney filled up the time by recalling

PROFESSOR THAYER,

who testified that neither of the lungs had been removed when he received the body. The right lung adhered to its cavity. Witness explained the nature of his examination of the body, which was sufficiently thorough to accurately ascertain the cause of death. The condition of the lungs was not such as would be found in case of acute congestion.

PROFESSOR MOSES GUNN,

also recalled for the prosecution, testified that he believed the examination made by Professor Thayer to have been an unusually critical and thorough one, and that he was entitled to be complimented for it. Do not believe that a man could die of acute congestion of the lungs in less than twelve hours.

FRANCIS WARNER,

Superintendent of Pinkerton's Detective Agency, was called for the defence, and testified that he was present at the trial of Mrs. Boyce for larceny. Judge Bradwell, acting for the prosecution, then referred to the fact that there was ground-work for a charge of murder against her.

HENRY WISNER

testified that he saw Johnson a day or two before his death, and he was then under the influence of liquor. He was always in a condition of drunkenness when witness saw him, and looked as if he had been on a spree. He was a large, fine-looking man. Heard him speak in a drunken voice.

On cross-examination, witness was requested to imitate the voice, but expressed his inability to do so. Had only seen Johnson twice to know him. Saw the elder Johnson, but don't remember telling him that he never saw his son but once, and then he acted like a gentleman. Was a married man then; his family lived in the West Division; witness slept at Mrs. Boyce's house.

JOHN WISNER

testified to having seen Johnson under the influence of liquor at Mrs. Boyce's house. Saw him three times, and he seemed to be under the influence of liquor each time. Thought he was on a spree.

Cross-examined: Did not tell Mr. Johnson or Mr. Webb that the young man was never seen by witness but once.

SETH W. JOHNSON,

recalled for the prosecution, testified that his son wore a full black beard.

Q.—Did Henry Wisner tell you how many times he saw your son?

Mr. Adams objected, claiming that as witness had been first called for the prosecution, they could not now impeach his testimony.

The Court ruled that the evidence was admissible.

Witness—Wisner told me that he saw my son but once, and that he then appeared like a gentleman; that he was all right. The other Wisner said the same thing.

Q.—Was your son in the habit of getting on sprees?

Objected to by Mr. Adams, and the objection sustained.

MR. WEBB,

recalled for the prosecution, testified that Henry Wisner said he saw Johnson but once, and that he was all right.

JAMES ALLEN,

called for the defence, testified that in December, 1871, he had an office with Henry Wisner at No. 92 West Madison street, where he saw Calvert H. Johnson, and thought he was partially intoxicated. Saw him dead next day.

Q.—Did you hear Mr. Webb or Captain Jones request Henry Wisner not to say anything about Johnson's intoxication, on account of his mother?

Objected to by Mr. Reed, and objection overruled.

A.—Either Mr. Webb or Captain Jones made such a request of Mr. Wisner. I don't know which one made the request.

JOHN WISNER,

recalled by the defence, testified that he heard the request made to Henry Wisner.

REBUTTAL.

Mr. Webb, recalled, was asked concerning this request, and stated that he did not say any such thing, nor did he hear it said.

Mr. Morris, also recalled for the prosecution, testified that he saw Calvert H. Johnson the afternoon before his death. He was perfectly sober. Did not hear the request to Mr. Wisner to say nothing about the intoxication.

Captain Jones testified positively to the same effect.

WILEY M. EGAN,

called for the prosecution, testified that he last saw Calvert H. Johnson on the 24th of November, 1871. Saw him a few times on 'Change.

The case on both sides was here rested.

ADDRESS OF S. E. ADAMS.

Samuel E. Adams, Esq., of Cleveland, opened the argument for the prosecution. He said he came here, not because the abilities of the State's Attorney were distrusted, but as the attorney, neighbor and friend of Mr. Johnson, the heart-broken father of a murdered boy as he believed. He proceeded to review the evidence at great length, claiming that it had been clearly and unmistakably shown that Johnson died a violent death; that he was a young man of exemplary habits, in whom his father, a careful, cautious, prudent man, placed sufficient confidence to entrust him with a vast amount of money and send him to Chicago upon an important business mission; that the story of intoxication was unworthy of belief, as was also that of his intimate relations with Mrs. Boyce; and that the finding of the bonds in the latter's possession was proof positive of her complicity of the death of Johnson. All of the woman's subsequent acts had been such as to stamp her with guilt, and the conclusion could not be avoided that if there was a woman on the face of the earth capable of committing a crime of this magnitude, that woman was the prisoner at the bar. The jury had seen "her Billy" on the stand, and if he wasn't an epitome of perjury, counsel didn't want a cent. His evidence was manufactured for the occasion.

During Mr. Adams' remarks, Mrs. Boyce had sat, for the most part, with her eyes shut, evidently dozing, and only now and then rousing up sufficiently to smile a sickly smile at some of the more severe comments of the speaker.

ADDRESS OF MR. VAN BUREN.

Mr. VanBuren led off for the defence, expressing his belief that he should convince the jury that the prosecution was ferocious, malicious, and unrelenting,—hounded on by implacable vengeance against an innocent woman; poor and friendless, a Magdalen who had submitted to the embraces of this young man, and perhaps of others. He should admit, for the time, that the young man was murdered, but he should ask the jury if there was any evidence connecting her with the murder. It was monstrous and absurd to claim that the defence must show where the balance of the money was that Johnson's father gave to him in Olean; it was for them to show that he had this money when he reached Chicago. In regard to the one missing bond, the law forbade the jury from inferring that the defendant stole it. They must infer that he had spent it, because the other side had failed to show that he had the bond. He was loth to touch upon the subject of the moral character of the deceased, who had been held up as a paragon of propriety, but he was compelled to denounce the attempt to use the moral perfections of the dead to place the living upon the scaffold. Attention was called to the conflicting testimony of the medical experts, as creating an insurmountable doubt as to whether the man was murdered at all. Counsel alluded to the manner in which Professor Thayer had turned the laugh on him by hurling the "cow-catcher" when asked about "fatty degeneration of the brain;" and thereupon proceeded to show that there was such a thing as "fatty degeneration of the brain," and also that such a disease had been known to kill a man in twelve hours.

The Court interrupted the counsel by saying that he supposed this was introduced as argument, and not as evidence.

Mr. Van Buren replied that it was for the purpose of argument only, and remarked to the jury that though he should read a whole library of authorities showing that there was such a thing as fatty degeneration of the brain, they would still be at liberty to believe Professor Thayer when he swore that there was no such thing. Counsel refused to believe that Dr. Ben. C. Miller was any less profound and learned in his profession than Professor Thayer.

The Court adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning, at which hour Francis Adams, Esq., will speak in behalf of the prisoner.

PROTECTION.

A National Evil, Disastrous to Labor and Agriculture, and an Obstacle to the Development of the West.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Jan. 26, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Now that the bitter struggles of the Presidential campaign are over, and the passions of the people have subsided, and the country become settled for another four years, it would seem to be a propitious time for considering other matters of vital interest to the people, and of so mighty importance as to brook no delay or evasion. First and foremost among them is the unjust and dangerous system of legalized robbery, which, under the name of "Protection to American Industry," is so rapidly impoverishing our farms; burdening our agriculture; prostrating our commerce; building up and enriching monopolies; fastening upon our widest industries an incubus that retards and blights; and oppressing the mighty multitude of laborers, until, if allowed to continue, they will relapse into a condition little better than servitude. Upon a careful consideration of our status, in general and detail,—the startling increase in power and wealth of some industries, and the rapid decay of others; the aggressive activity of vast monopolies, that have combined like magic, presenting a defiant front to both State and Federal authority, swallowing up millions of acres of the most fertile lands belonging to the people, and dictating prices and profits to the producers; while an appalling paralysis has fallen upon the farming industry of the country, making it, especially in the West, scarcely remunerative,—we see much to startle us, and to awaken fearful apprehensions with regard to the future. The tendencies of to-day are certainly undemocratic and non-republican, and, with this bitter reality before us, we should be awake and active. The tempest of war so familiarized us with extravagance, corruption, and power, that we have become deadened to their portending dangers, and, as is always the case after a desperate encounter, a lethargy has fallen upon the nation, which, if not soon broken, will develop wide disaster.

That great balance-wheel of the nation; that sturdy, indestructible force; the element slowest to move, but the most powerful when in action, and the least influenced by political aspirations and preferment,—the American farmer and his colaborer,—may yet hold within their grasp the destiny of the Republic; yet it is this class that is now subjected to the worst form of extortion, to foster industries that have become so powerful as to be rapidly absorbing the main bulk of the National wealth. It is high time that these facts were presented, in all their startling reality, to the people, and agitated until reforms are secured discriminating in favor of no class or industry. Particularly in the West is this policy producing its most disastrous effects, where the agriculturist finds, after deducting his high taxes and expenses for labor, a surplus barely sufficient to secure him the necessaries and comforts of life; luxuries are entirely out of the question: and in no case has real estate a productive power sufficient to pay the lowest rate of interest upon the capital invested. While, on the other hand, those industries, clamoring for protection in order to exist, are paying large dividends, and rolling up wealth with an enormous rapacity. It is but necessary to show to the people the injustice of this barbarous policy, to inaugurate a movement for its overthrow that will be irresistible. The utter fallacy of the assumption, that Protection, in fostering the growth of manufactures, will increase the profits of the farmer by securing a home-market for his products, is patent to every thinking man,—for in the past, at present, and in the future, so long as we have unoccupied and undeveloped lands, the price of every bushel of grain is, and will continue to be, governed by quotations from Liverpool or London. This the farmer will receive, with the cost of freight and handling from his farm to those great centres deducted. Yet the freights will be high or low in proportion to the duties on materials that enter into the use and consumption of the various modes of transit. Railroads, to be able to pay the high duties on coal, iron, etc., which they use so extensively, must increase their freights accordingly, and obtain compensation from the proceeds of the farm, for every cent added to freight is so much deducted from their value; every manufacturer of agricultural implements, on account of the tariff on his machinery and the materials he uses, must increase the cost of the manufactured article, to which is added the excessive freights,—thus actually doubling the duties, all of which must be paid by the farmer; and the laborer, to meet the high dutieson clothing, wares, and other needs, must have higher wages for his labor; in fact, every increase in the cost of labor occasioned by excessive duties, whether in the workshop, manufactory, railroad, or farm, is drawn from the now overburdened industry of agriculture. It is utter folly to pretend that they are paid by the capital and wealth of the country. It is a false assumption. The farmer alone pays this enormous taxation, and without a reciprocal advantage, while all other interests possess the power of restoring every dollar advanced,—the importer, by adding it to the price of his merchandise, together with a percentage for the money advanced; the merchant, by increasing his profits; the practitioner, by adding to the value of his services; and so on, to every branch, profession, and industry, except the farmer, who, in all its ramifications throughout the business world, is compelled to disgorge the hard-earned fruits of his labor into the capacious maw of Protection. Not only does he pay the freight upon his own productions, but also upon the products of the manufactory. In fact, so completely is he hemmed in by the toils of this monster, that he cannot feed his stock, gather his crops, or improve his farm, without paying tribute to it, and all without relief.

Protection is an incumbrance upon every farm,—a mortgage held by the wealth of the country upon the farms and fertile lands belonging to the laboring masses. Its tendency is to "make the rich richer and the poor poorer,"—taxing the West for the benefit of the East,—until we find the normal financial condition under its sway to be, a plethora of money and low rates of interest in the East, and a scarcity and high rates in the West. We ask that the Great West be aroused to a sense of these living facts, for she is the great taxpayer to this infamous system, and is yearly filling the coffers of the already too rich manufacturers of the East. It is rapidly impoverishing our rich prairies, and, if not overthrown by the virtue of the people, will, sooner or later, give a blow to agriculture, and precipitate a crisis too extensive and disastrous to be regarded indifferently. A great fallacy obtains among many of our public men, and a large proportion of the masses, which has been, and is, taken advantage of by the advocates of the "American System," so called, to perpetuate its existence, and extend and increase its ramified evils, and that is, that money, or gold, constitutes the wealth of a Nation, and that our policy should be to hold it, by all possible means, within our own borders. Yet it would seem that the experience of the past, and a knowledge of the office of money as a medium of exchange, would be sufficient to dispel the hallucination. The value of a farm depends upon its productive capacity, and the wealth of a Nation depends upon its productive power, while that productive power depends upon leaving all its energies and industries equally free and untrammeled, subject only to the natural laws of supply and demand. Gold, like water, will find its level, whether between Nations, States, or individuals,—governed by the same laws that control the exchange of products.

Any attempt to legislate in favor of a new industry, or to give an official direction to any extensive interest, can only bring disaster, by stimulating speculation on one hand, and paralyzing the energies on the other; and it does seem incomprehensible that it should be reserved for the American Republic to establish in full vigor, one of the most barbarous policies of the past,—an invention of the worst and most intolerant Court that ever ruled France, which, after having impoverished the people, and driven from the Empire its best workmen and artisans, attempted to revive her dead manufactories by this, then unexampled, expedient, but which, at even that early day, brought down upon it the indignation of the laboring classes. It stands, to-day, condemned by the whole history of civilization, and by the record of its effects in our land, to say nothing of the sad spectacle of 96 per cent of our productions taxed to support only 4 per cent, and 97½ per cent of all the laboring men and women of the country heavily taxed for the special benefit of the only remaining 2½ per cent. Another claim of the Protectionists is, that this policy insures increased wages to labor, as shown by the higher rates obtaining in this country compared with Europe. It would be strange, indeed, were not wages higher here, with free homes and free lands to all of them, and with its millions of square miles of unoccupied lands awaiting cultivation. Yet facts and a little reflection will show, taking into consideration the purchasing power of money, that this policy is constantly decreasing, instead of enhancing, the wages of the laborer; for, were it not for Protection, the purchasing power of a dollar for clothing, household wares and utensils, &c., would be increased 50 per cent, while it would lift from agriculture the heavy burden under which it is now struggling, making it more remunerative, and, by stimulating a fuller development of its resources, increase the demand for labor, besides inducing hundreds of thousands to secure farms for themselves,—thus creating an unlimited and perpetual demand for more labor. It is not the amount of money paid to labor that improves its condition, but the purchasing power of the money paid. If a repeal of the high duties now existing would increase the value of a dollar 50 per cent, then 50 per cent less wages than at present would be preferable, as there would be an actual saving of 50 per cent in interest.

Revenue-Reform—which means a repeal of all duties imposed for Protection—is of paramount importance to the people of the West, who feel, in the keenest sense, the oppression and accumulating evils of the existing policy. It is high time steps were taken for a reform, to enable the agricultural interest—the bulwark of the Empire—to secure its just rights and equal privileges with other industries. No class of people rushed to the rescue of the Nation's life with more heroic fortitude, or more patriotically laid down their lives in her defence, or poured out their treasure more uncomplainingly, than the agricultural masses of the Great West; and, with the same fidelity and patriotic devotion, have they divided the small profits of their hard labor towards liquidating the heavy indebtedness of the Nation, while a band of insatiate vultures, taking advantage of the necessity of the hour, and under the pretence of benefiting those whom they despoil, have swooped down upon them to gobble up their remaining profits. For some unaccountable reason, our public men and political leaders are criminally indifferent to these demands; and it behooves the farmer, the laboring man, and the great mass of the people, who constitute the active West, to set in motion the requisite forces that will destroy these political frauds, which are growing stronger with every revolving year. The various monopolies and the Protective interest, with a startling audacity, are gradually obtaining control of our Legislatures, State and National. Representatives elected by these powerful allies, recognizing them as clients, labor for their interest, regardless of the rights of the people, until we see mighty combinations swallowing up our public lands, rapidly absorbing the general wealth, and surrounding themselves with a network of safeguards beyond the reach of the people. But a day of reckoning must come. The virtue and intelligence of the people will be aroused, and, with the same irresistible force that overthrew the reign of Capital in the South, will reinstate Labor in her dignity, and protect her from the greed of wealthy and powerful organizations. CYRUS WHEELOCK.

RAILROADS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The remarks in your able paper of the 22d inst., under the head of "Money and Commerce," are so remarkable, so intelligent, and so appropriate to the present state of public inquiry, public rights, and public necessities, that I would like to add an exclamation point, if no more.

It is indeed time that every individual, as well as Legislators and Judges, should inquire and understand what are public rights and what are private rights, and whether the public have any rights in the great and all-controlling agencies of the commerce of the world; when it will be possible for Judges and Legislators, whether they own railroad stock or have passes in their pockets or not, to cipher out what public right there is in railroads, and who is to assert and maintain it in some practicable way; whereas, hitherto, no Judge has been able to discover any rights of the public but such as are subordinate to those of the corporation.

Your modest correspondent, however, has ventured to say that, "If it were established that railroads were *public highways in fact*, as they are in the *theory* of the law,—Rolling Stock Companies, &c." This is the very point. Are they *public* highways in fact, or only in theory? The writer evidently knows well enough how this is, but did not choose to say too much at once. Let us still inquire, where did this conceded *theory* of the law come from? If it originated in fact, who but railroad interests have discarded the fact?—who has had power to surrender this right? Railroads that have got their right-of-way don't care to hear any more about it. If nobody else asserts it, they call it an old *theory*. But let them seek to build a new road, and they want to go between a farmer's house and barn; they would not think it possible to do it on a fictitious *theory*, but the agent tells the unreconcilable farmer the truth: that it is not a private corporation or individual that demands his property, even for a compensation,—for he well knows that private property cannot be taken for private use in any civilized State or country without the consent of the owner,—but that it is the *public*, the *sovereign*, that demands it by paying for it a just compensation; and that then the fee of the land does not pass, only the use for the public for this purpose only; and that, when the public cease so to use it, the same reverts to the owner, like that of any other highway so taken.

Thus far, then, it would seem to be clearly a stubborn practical fact. Go one step further: Hand over this right-of-way to the public agents to serve the public for a fair compensation; it becomes a monopoly, supersedes all other modes of transportation,—highways, rivers, and lakes,—and every private right and interest is dependent upon it, and the public right has become a *theory*, and the rights of railroad corporations are superior to all others, and it is assumed and asserted that the Courts, the Legislature, and the Constitution of a State have no bearing upon them. Railroads, one day, are, in fact, public highways; another day, that is a theory merely; they make a town where they will,—destroy one where they please. If a flourishing town will not give or sell them all the land they choose to demand, they make a town each side of it, where they own lands, and run through the town with all speed, as they are doing to-day to the old Town of Sutton, in Nebraska, and passengers must go four miles on foot, or as they can, to get to the Town of Sutton, through which the railroad runs. This is no isolated case, but an instance where railroad men, down to the brakemen, suppose public rights are a theory,—a mere technicality. The old merchant of a town like Lockport, who has mills, docks, warehouses, goods, and lands, can't buy the products of the country about him; he can't get transportation. Some other man can, and the country about must deal with him only, at his prices and on his terms.

Railroads have carried emigrants so far west of the Missouri River to buy and settle their lands, that a train of cars can't carry even enough to pay the fare of the family back at their 5 cents a mile fare, and the cars are few or empty, and the corn is burned for fuel.

If the merchant at Lincoln, Neb., at Lockport or Galesburg, had the right to have his car tolled to Chicago, St. Louis, New York, or Boston, and back, at a reasonable paying toll, would not the individual rights and prosperity be promoted?—would not competition, and local trade, and exchange of commodities be facilitated, and universal prosperity be insured, and the public rights, in the use of railroads, be recognized?

No power has as yet really disputed the sovereign rights of the public in the use of the railroads; but, as soon as the right-of-way and the franchises are secured in the name of the public, the public have retired to a back seat, and the public officials have taken the stock, with a pass, and no one has spoken, save feebly, for the public. Like a criminal arraigned for trial, who has secured all the lawyers on his side, and there being no District or Public Attorney, he has it all his own way.

I trust the time is near when the public—the people—the sovereign—will say even to railroad corporations, as has at all times been said to the people for them, that private rights and private property can always be taken for public use, though it be a railroad; and, futhermore, and first of all, that railroads are in fact, and always were, public institutions, made, first of all, in the name of and to serve the public, in the hands of its agents and instruments, the stockholders; and that they can no more get above and beyond the power of legislation for the public good than can the farmer who has bought and paid the last cent for his farm, built his buildings and fences, and got all things arranged to his mind, when he is told that the public want to go exactly between his milk-house and kitchen, or between his front door and the road to mill and to meeting, and his children and chickens must keep off the track and look out for sparks.

And it is believed that the right to have cars tolled on railroads for a fair and uniform compensation, and under proper regulations, will be as plainly recognized as the right to ride is now undisputed; and that some tribunal will be discovered, other than railroads themselves, to determine what shall be a fair compensation for riding, and for all the privileges of these great, all-pervading highways. Some power must represent the public interest in the use of its institutions. No Legislature has had the power to alienate this right of the public, nor does it appear that any have attempted it.

In the early periods of railroading, it, for a time, seemed, or it was assumed, that, in the nature of the institution, the Company must have it all its own way, and do just as it wanted to. It was so dangerous, &c., everybody, and especially the Legislature, must keep at a great distance, not only from a railroad, but from a "railroad man." Nothing but their cars could run on their road, and nothing but the unaccountable and superhuman wisdom of their men could conceive and carry out a theory to run it.

But railroad men have demonstrated that they can run anybody's cars on their railroad, provided such cars belonged to any other railroad, or to an outside Company formed of railroad stockholders or some relatives, that they can make proper arrangements with, to-wit: the "White Line," the "Blue Line," the "Red Line," the "Union Star Line," the various express lines, the "Pullman Palace Car Line," and some railroad companies don't seem to have many cars of their own. The Pullman cars pay the best of any, for they pay both corporations well, and cost the railroad nothing but to toll them, and return full fare.

See the freight-cars on any road, especially Eastern roads. Almost every road in the country, and all the outside lines, are represented in a single train.

The question now is, Why cannot every Company, or corporation, or individual have this same right and privilege of the public thoroughfare, and on fair, practicable, uniform, and, to the Company, remunerative terms? The public interests need and demand the right. And the public are just now about to look the subject up, and get this question answered intelligibly, fairly, and upon principle.

From San Francisco to Bangor, from Duluth to Mobile, by all the different routes, the people want to know—and won't be satisfied without knowing—when and where railroads ceased to be public institutions, and where and when the public lost its first and foremost rights in railroads, and what Legislature ever had power to, or did, alienate to railroad companies the monopoly of the commerce of the States and the Nation, and of individuals, to their exclusive use and discretion, and that of their stockholders, in their pleasure, interest, and discretion. PROGRESS.

GRAND! GRAND!! GREAT GRAND!!!

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Chicago *Times* of a recent date contains a brief report of a late demonstration of the "Pythians" in our city, who are said to represent the Grand Lodge of the State. In this report of what is deemed proper for the outside world to know of the last day's proceedings of this secret order, the words "Grand," "Great Grand," "Past Grand," "Past Grand Chancellor," "Grand Patriarch," "Supreme Representative," and the like, occur not less than forty times.

Another branch of this family of "Knights" meets in a "Lodge of Perfection," under the title of "Occidental Sovereign Consistory of Most Valiant and Illustrious 'Sublime Princes and Commanders of the Royal Secret,' holding their Rendezvous at the G. E.·., Chicago, Ill., 40 degrees 53 minutes 10 seconds N. L., and 87 degrees 38 minutes 01 seconds .2 W. L., meridian of Greenwich," bearing the titles of "Knights of the East and West; Perfect Prince Free Mason of H-R-D-M; Knights of the Eagle and Pelican; Grand Pontiff; Master *ad-vitam* Patriarch Noachite; Prince of Libanus; Chief of the Tabernacle; Prince of the Tabernacle; Knight of the Brazen Serpent; Prince of Mercy; Commander of the Temple; Knight of the Sun; Patriarch of the Crusades; Grand Elect Knight K-H; Grand Inspector Inquisitor Commander; Knight of the White and Black Eagle; Sublime Prince and Commander of the Royal Secret."

Now, should the public indulge a curiosity, not indeed to pry into the secret things of the lodge, but only to see the Spread Eagle and Pelican, and to study the *Grand Sciences* in the light of modern authors, allow me to suggest a few text-books: Albert G. Mackey's "Lexicon of Free Masonry;" Richardson's "Monitor of Free Masonry;" Sickel's "Free Mason's Monitor." Consult also the writings of the celebrated General Albert Pike and the Hon. Rob Morris; also the latter's Cabinet of Curiosities gathered in the *Holy Land*, throwing great light upon the *widow's son*.

In this connection, the following extracts from the Constitution of the United States will be of interest. See Constitution United States, Article I., Section 9:

"No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State."

NOTE—A journal makes the statement that "Not less than one hundred lunatics in the asylums of Germany fancy themselves to be Emperor William or Bismarck." Respectfully,

PHILO CARPENTER.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30, 1873.

The Scotch Relations of the Bonapartes.

An interesting fact connected with the Bonaparte family is their relation by marriage with two Scotch families of Dumfriesshire, Scotland. The Emperor was himself one of these connecting links, through marriage, with the Empress Eugenie, who was a grand-daughter of William Kirkpatrick, of the Kirkpatricks of Closeburn of that shire. They were also allied with the Scotch people through Jerome Bonaparte, King of Westphalia, who married Miss Paterson, of Baltimore, grand-daughter of a member of another, but humbler, Dumfriesshire family—Robert Paterson, described by Sir Walter Scott as "Old Mortality," and who spent a large portion of his life in travelling from place to place and renovating the tomb-stones of the martyred covenanters. This Paterson died in 1801, at Bankhead, while by a curious coincidence, he was on his way to discover, if possible, the burial place of Roger Kirkpatrick, custodier of Carlaverock Castle, who was slain by his guest, James Lindsay, in 1358. What is interesting, also, is the fact that in the same churchyard—that of Carlaverock—lie the remains of William Kirkpatrick, grandfather of the Empress Eugenie; and of Robert Paterson, grandfather of Miss Paterson whom the ex-King Jerome married, but whose marriage was refused cognizance by the first Napoleon, with the result that the pliant Jerome took to wife, subsequently, a European Princess.

The Value of Cigar Ends.

Correspondence of the New York World.

I take from one of the Berlin papers an item that may interest many of my readers, and produce some good. In lighting a cigar, the end that is bitten off is universally thrown away. Some years ago it occurred to sundry benevolent spirits that this was a waste that might be stopped. So they formed a smokers' union, pledging themselves to keep every cigar end till they had collected a sufficient quantity to be sold to the snuff-makers. The union has grown largely in numbers, and the wives and sisters keep their husbands, and brothers, and friends up to their duty. The result is that during the year just closed no less than 800 pounds of tobacco was collected, and from the proceeds thirty orphan children were made happy with Christmas presents of new dresses and underclothing. Some idea of the number of cigars watched in this way can be had by considering that about 6,000 ends go to the pound.

—The verdict of the jury which acquitted Goodrich at Towsontown, Md., on Friday, for the murder of Troutfelter, was in the following words: "Not guilty, because of insanity at the time of the commission of the act, but find the prisoner sane now."

MUNN & SCOTT.

The Old Elevator Firm Again Brought to the Surface.

Cook County National Bank After the Alleged "Silent" Members.

Bankers and Board of Trade Men on the Witness Stand.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the examination of witnesses in the case of the Cook County National Bank vs. George Armour & Co. was commenced before Judges Blodgett and Hopkins, in the United States District Court. The action is based on a petition of the bank to have George L. Scott, George Armour, Albert A. Munger, Hiram Wheeler, Charles W. Wheeler, George H. Wheeler, James R. McKay, Perry H. Smith, and George L. Dunlap adjudicated bankrupts, as partners in the firm of Munn & Scott.

George C. Campbell and Judge Glover represented the petitioner, and W. C. Goudy, J. N. Jewett, and Wirt Dexter appeared for the respondents.

Mr. Campbell read the petition, which alleges that the existence of a copartnership between the parties named, setting forth the ground upon which the allegation is based. The claim amounts to $10,000—two notes for $5,000 each, payable to the order of George R. Chittenden.

Mr. Jewett then made a concise statement of his client's case, claiming that no partnership ever existed between the parties as alleged.

The taking of testimony was then proceeded with:

TESTIMONY OF I. G. LOMBARD.

Isaac G. Lombard, sworn: Am Cashier of the Fifth National Bank; know of the firm of Munn & Scott by an affidavit which I once made in regard to a note for $9,500; the firm consisted of Ira Y. Munn, George Armour, Albert A. Munger, Hiram Wheeler, Charles W. Wheeler, George W. Smith, Charles R. McKay, Perry H. Smith, and George L. Dunlap; our bank held some of their paper.

Cross-examined: If had been represented to me that the warehouse receipts were issued by George Armour & Co. Mr. Wheeler came to me in the course of business, to have me make the affidavit; it contained the substance of what was said to me at the time by Mr. Wheeler.

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE IVES.

George A. Ives, sworn: Am Cashier of the Union National Bank; we held some paper of Munn & Scott, between $25,000 and $40,000,—and had collaterals consisting of warehouse receipts, signed by Munn & Scott; I think they were in the handwriting of Mr. Munn, who transacted the business. The collaterals were stated in the notes. One note was for $28,000, and another for $30,000; they were taken up by George Armour & Co.

Cross-examined: The collaterals were sold to George Armour & Co., and the notes were transferred to them Oct. 10, 1872; we had no lien in the collaterals; Mr. Morton is Cashier; I think there was one note for $3,000; it was taken up Oct. 24.

[A note bearing date Sept. 12, 1872, for $28,000, was admitted to be genuine, and a note of Munn & Scott was offered in evidence by Mr. Campbell.]

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE STURGES.

George Sturges, sworn: Am a banker, and connected with the Northwestern National Bank. The note offered in evidence was not originally Munn & Scott's note; originally it was the note of J. S. Diamond for $28,000; the day the wheat corner broke, Munn came in and took up some of the receipts and signed the name of Munn & Scott to the note.

Cross-examined: Munn came in with Mr. Wheeler; do not know which of them took the note.

TESTIMONY OF D. D. SPENCER.

D. D. Spencer, sworn: Am connected with the Cook County National Bank; Mr. Chittenden told me that the notes mentioned in the petition were in Mr. Munn's hand-writing.

TESTIMONY OF GEO. ARMOUR.

George Armour, sworn: These notes [referring to some mentioned in the petition] are signed by Mr. Munn.

MR. SPENCER RECALLED.

Munn came to me and wanted one of the notes extended, but I objected. Munn said all the other elevator firms were in it [the ring], and that the note was perfectly good. I understood that the elevator consisted of that time of the firm of Munn & Scott, and the others were included in that firm.—The Wheeler, Munger, and the others were partners.

Cross-examined: I gave money for the notes, less the usual discount; do not remember when and how the money was drawn out; think it was drawn out by check; the notes were brought to me executed and dated; made no arrangements about security, and never had any; Chittenden asked me to take the notes; cannot recollect exactly what he said; I asked for security, but he said it was not necessary, as Munn & Scott were able to pay beyond any contingency—that it was all right, the whole thing being in the firm. I inquired of different bankers if the firm of Munn & Scott was good; Ira Holmes told me it was perfectly good, that it was composed of what was known as the elevator ring. I understood that the elevator men pooled their earnings,—that their interests were identical,—that they had formed a combination, and supposed they were abundantly able to pay their debts. I made an affidavit setting forth that Munn & Scott, and the Wheelers and Armour were invited to row to the amount of those notes; do not think I presented the claim in the bankruptcy case of Munn, Norton & Scott.

To Mr. Glover—The responsibility of Munn & Scott was spoken of in a conversation I had with Mr. Chittenden, and I supposed the entire ring was responsible for the notes given by Munn & Scott. I was never informed that there were two firms of Munn & Scott.

[Mr. Campbell offered in evidence a deed from Ira Y. Munn and wife to George Armour alone, conveying to him five-sixteenths of the Union Elevator, five-sixteenths of the City Elevator, three-fourths of the Northwestern Elevator, and three-fourths of the Munn & Scott Elevator for the consideration of $10.]

Mr. Spencer resumed: Have examined the books of the bank, and found that there was a small amount to the credit of Chittenden on Feb. 1, which was his last transaction up to the 19th of August. There is an entry of $6,098.75 on the books of the two notes. Chittenden paid a debt to the bank with a check for $1,158.18 against this sum on Aug. 12, and the balance, $4,619.34, was paid on a check, Aug. 16, drawn to the order of Diamond & Co. Munn did not offer property as security on the note which was renewed on the 14th of October. I had heard something about the credit of the firm being impaired at that time, but not that they had failed. I could not tell whether the rumors related to Munn & Scott or Munn, Norton & Scott.

[Mr. Campbell offered in evidence an agreement of copartnership entered into on the 1st of August, 1864, by the persons mentioned in the petition.]

TESTIMONY OF E. K. BRUCE.

E. K. Bruce, sworn: Knew of the Northwestern Elevator, the Munn & Scott Elevator, the City and Union Elevators; George Armour is doing the business of all of them now; should think the Northwestern Elevator was worth $100,000; the Munn & Scott Elevator, $75,000 or $80,000; the Union Elevator and grounds, $200,000, and the City Elevator from $350,000 to $375,000. The use of the first elevator was worth $30,000 to $35,000 a year, the second $15,000, the third $15,000, the fourth $6,000. Munn & Scott were doing the business of the elevators previous to Armour taking charge; do not know of whom the firm of Armour & Co. is composed.

[Mr. Campbell offered in evidence the affidavit of George H. Wheeler, setting forth that the persons mentioned in the petition were members of the firm of Munn & Scott.]

TESTIMONY OF G. H. LAWRENCE.

George H. Lawrence, sworn: Have examined the books of Munn & Scott, consisting of a journal, ledger, cash-book, and monthly account-book, pay-roll, and a receiving and shipping-book. On the bill-book I find entries of bills sent to Perry H. Smith for $72,85, and one to George L. Dunlap for the same amount, marked paid; also bill dated Sept. 7, 1872, drawn by Munn & Scott in favor of the Cook County National Bank for $20,000, paid by G. A. & Co.—George Armour & Co.

This ended the testimony for the petitioners.

TESTIMONY OF I. Y. MUNN.

Ira Y. Munn was called on behalf of the respondents, and sworn. He testified substantially as follows: Note dated Aug. 12, 1872, for $5,000, handed witness; the signature is mine. [Note of Aug. 14, 1872, handed witness.] I never wrote that. I signed another note for the same amount ($5,000); I gave the notes to Mr. Chittenden, and told him to get the money on them; did not tell him where to get it.

Q.—Who composed the firm of Munn & Scott, the makers of the notes?

Objected to and overruled.

A.—Mr. Scott and myself. The firm was in existence from 1858. We received and stored, and also bought and sold, grain. It was stored in the Munn & Scott Elevator. The elevator referred to in the articles of the partnership read was the same in which we did business. The money raised by Chittenden on the notes went, we think, to Munn, Norton & Scott. I never executed a note of any description, and signed Munn & Scott, and connected my other person except Mr. Scott and myself. I had a talk in reference with Mr. Spencer previous to the notes becoming due; I was alone at the time the note was extended. Chittenden talked of being busy, and I told him I wanted him to sign the notes. He said the notes came due; I had transferred my interest in the elevator to Mr. Armour. I assured him of others that with a little I could get along and avoid bankruptcy. We were, however, placed in a hole by the failure of Munn, Norton & Scott. I did not tell Mr. Spencer that other than Munn & Scott were liable; never told him that the whole elevator interest was responsible; told him that I intended to pay the notes; Munn, Norton & Scott did the commission business, and Munn & Scott did the grain and oil business. Chittenden owes Munn & Scott about $4,500, which I wished him to pay to the account of the Cook County National Bank. I executed the deed to Armour to protect my interests and the public, not to avoid paying the notes; I had run the business as long as we desired.

Cross-examined: I probably told Armour, during a conversation previous to the transfer, that I would talk and tell the people that I would not be money, and I exacted no promises from him. I put him in possession the morning the deed was executed. I supposed Armour and the others would be benefited by the transaction. When I scheduled my assets before the Register, I think I put down the elevators as mortgaged. The interest of Munn & Scott in the elevator from 1864 down to Sept. 25, 1872, when it was transferred, was worth about $100,000 a year. We kept but one set of books; there was no mixture of the accounts with those of Munn, Norton & Scott.

TESTIMONY OF H. WHEELER.

Hiram Wheeler, sworn: Am one of the parties who signed the agreement read; have taken up some of the notes offered in evidence; was acting for George Armour. Ascertained that the banks held the paper, and I went and bought it; understood that it was secured by warehouse receipts; was advised unless the notes were taken up the receipts would be thrown on the market and a panic created; there was not grain enough in the warehouse to fill all the receipts called for; that fact influenced me somewhat; knew of the existence of the two notes held by the Cook County National Bank. I think the gentlemen named in the petition could pay the $10,000, if they are liable.

Cross-examined: We paid out about $400,000 for the grain receipts, and got none of it back; the grain was short that much. I was a member of the warehouse firm of Munn & Scott, but did not consider myself liable for their debts; warehouse receipts were usually signed by the clerk; was advised that I and the others were liable, and that was one reason why we took them up.

Re-direct examination: We took up between sixty and eighty thousand bushels of wheat, and 570,000 bushels of corn, on floating receipts. Jesse Hoyt took possession of Munn's elevator; his claim is over $200,000; Armour rents it to him; the claim was in controversy.

The Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

THE COUNTY SCHOOLS.

First Annual Report of Superintendent Lane—Suggestions and Statistics.

The first annual report of Mr. A. G. Lane, County Superintendent of Schools, has been handed us. It is a neatly-printed, and carefully prepared pamphlet of 32 octavo pages. It contains the generalities ordinarily found in such documents, with tabulated statements of the receipts and expenditures of each township in the County. Mr. Lane congratulates the people that certain obstacles in the way of educational progress have been removed, chief of which he considers the employment of winter and summer teachers. In most of the schools, teachers are employed steadily for the whole year. There are 195 schools in the county, with an aggregate of 535 Directors. The report favors a change, of which the Superintendent speaks as follows:

I believe that the school interests of the county would be advanced by adopting the township organization of schools, making each township a school district. The Town of Barrington (take as an illustration) has thirty-seven school officers, while all other affairs are managed by six town officers. I firmly believe that the schools of each township would be more successfully and judiciously managed by a Board of Education of six members. The new School law, which went into effect on July 1, 1872, authorizes the formation of districts. The money will be distributed to counties, towns, and districts in proportion to the number of persons under 21 years of age. This plan of apportionment is just and equitable, except in the division of the public funds in districts, where funds ought to be divided, one-half on the attendance as certified on the schedules, and one-half according to the number of children in the district. This would encourage and assist school districts to consolidate, which more than the five months actually demanded by law.

It is advised that each township should have a High School, and it is remarked that the Townships of Jefferson, Lake, and Hyde Park all have High Schools in successful operation. At present too much of the time of the teacher is taken up in instructing a few advanced scholars to the neglect of the rest of the school. The new law makes it the imperative duty of the Directors to adopt some system of text-books, and insist upon uniformity. It still further provides that text-books shall not be changed oftener than once in four years. It is advised that Directors and teachers observe the law, and when a change is imperative only secure the best text-books. The destruction of the assessment books, in the great fire, very greatly embarrassed the schools of the county during the year. The Directors decided that they would continue the schools, and in accordance with a provision of the State law, issued district orders bearing 10 per cent interest to pay current expenses. Most of these orders have already been paid from the taxes of 1871.

The Cook County Normal School is declared to have exceeded the expectation of its friends. The number enrolled for the year ending July 1, 1873, was 147, of whom 26 were gentlemen. The report further contains an account of the institutes held during the year, and a synopsis of the new School law.

The following table is a compendious statement of the school interests of the County for this year:

	Chicago.	County.	Total.
Persons under 21 years of age	163,334	30,707	194,041
Persons between 6 and 21 years of age	88,219	19,893	108,112
Public schools sustained	33	201	234
Of pupils enrolled	38,035	12,091	50,126
Male teachers	31	111	142
Female teachers	445	217	662
Teachers	476	328	804
Pupils enrolled in private schools	14,406	2,084	16,560
Teachers in private schools	332	64	396
Books in libraries	900	4,344	5,244

Expenses.	Chicago.	County.	Total.
Paid to teachers	$359,588.27	$104,104.95	$463,693.22
For new school-houses and school grounds	178,475.79	44,872.04	223,347.83
Repairs, rents, school furniture and apparatus	31,894.45	34,383.23	66,077.68
Township officers	3,586.18	6,163.56	9,749.74
On bonds, interest, special assessment	86,515.05	40,979.21	127,494.26
Fuel and incidental expenses	76,982.90	15,576.89	92,559.09
Total expenditure	$736,611.94	$236,079.82	$972,691.76

Total Cost Per Pupil.	Chicago.	County.	Whole Cost.
Upon school census (between 6 and 21)	$ 8.35	$11.86	$ 9.00
Upon number enrolled	19.37	19.52	19.41

Principal of Township Fund.	
Chicago	$197,001.93
County	192,705.67
Total	389,707.60

Certificates Issued.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Total.
Gentlemen	26	98	124
Ladies	31	319	363
Total	57	310	387

Average salary in county (city excluded): Gents, $65.45; ladies, $47.26.

A Card from Richard Edwards.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Please give this a place in your next issue: A despatch from Aurora was published in some of the city papers on Sunday and Monday last, furnished by some malicious person, expressly to injure my business. In reference to this slanderous calumny, I would say that I have upwards of $25,000 worth of property in Aurora, on which there is not a claim of any description. I have been paying out to my employes, in Aurora, since this fire, from $800 to $1,000 per week, and there is not a dollar due to any of them.

RICHARD EDWARDS,
Publisher Census Reports and Directory.

The despatch above referred to by Mr. Edwards was sent by a notorious character, without any reputation for veracity, whom I discharged upon ascertaining his true character. The Fox River Printing and Paper Company is an incorporated institution, having a paid up capital of $20,000, and less than $100 liabilities.

HENRY FOX,
Supt. F. R. P. & P. Co.

We respectfully refer to A. George, Esq., President Second National Bank; M. L. Baxter, Esq., Secretary Silver Plating Company; Hyatt Brothers & Co., E. Canfield, and others, of Aurora.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

A Queer Cough Remedy.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

The gaseous smoke which arises from the gas-works during the manufacture of gas has medicinal qualities that are largely appreciated by certain classes of people in this city, and, strange as it may seem, the popularity of the medicine is on the increase. The fumes are credited with speedy cures of whooping-cough, including, in several instances, very obstinate cases. The San Francisco gas-works have finally become a regular resort for people afflicted with coughs, for whose comfort and convenience the Company have erected several roomy benches. Adults upon whom the cough has a disastrous effect, and little children, who cough and laugh and cough again, and only seem annoyed when whooping, may be seen sitting side by side on those benches inhaling the fumes. These the exhalations that are now kindly regarded by healthy persons become a blessing to the sick.

Nancy Luce's Tribute to Her Hen.

From the New Bedford (Mass) Mercury.

The proprietors of the New England Marble Works, in this city, have nearly completed a gravestone for Nancy Luce, of Tisbury, to be erected in honor of the hen whose life and death are portrayed in the book of poetry issued some time ago by that eccentric woman. The inscription on the stone is:

Poor Tweedle Dedel Bebbee Pinky. Died June 17, 1871, at ¼ past 7 o'clock in the evening, aged 4 years.

Poor dear little heart.
Sore broke in her.
I am left broken-hearted,
She was my own heart within me.
She had more than common wit.
She is taken from the evil to come.

THE LAW COURTS.

The Nellie Port Case Decided Against the Claimant.

A Sermon for Certain Ladies and Gentlemen.

Bankruptcy Notes---The Perfumery War Reopened.

The interesting case of the unfortunate Nellie Port was decided, as far as the State Court is concerned, yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, Judge Farwell dismissing the bill, and declaring no marriage. The matter is interesting, as Judge Farwell intimated, to large numbers of people who are living in a state similar to that of the complainant, and the deceased Silas W. Port. The Court, after spending considerable time in stating the case, proceeded to consider the manner in which marriages should be proved in cases like that before him. He said that, whether it was attempted to be shown that a marriage had taken place, by a promise between a man and woman, or that the parties had become man and wife, although no ceremony had been performed, all the circumstances connected with the manner in which such an alleged marriage had been made should be made clear and beyond doubt. The evidence of the friends of the parties would naturally be the best in a case like this, and the absence of such evidence on the part of the complainant was at least suspicious. If there was anything to be said by those who knew the parties in support of the allegation that a promise of marriage had been made, they had failed to bring those persons forward. But, on the contrary, it was testified that the friends, both of the man and woman, felt offended with the manner of their life, made efforts to terminate it, and found fault with them; the woman's own uncle found fault with her for living with him, and his friends found fault with him, and legal proceedings were threatened to be taken against them for living together in a manner contrary to law. If this case depended upon the proof alone of the promise of marriage, and the observance of such promise, if the decision of the Court depended upon the testimony of those persons who were supposed to know in what manner these lives were living together, there was little doubt that it would be against the complainant. But this was not the case; there were other features of the marriage claimed that had to be considered; and there was other evidence besides that of the relatives to which due weight must be given. It was a most singular circumstance that, of those who gave testimony as to the fact that Port had introduced the complainant to them as his wife, four were policemen. It did look as though Port, knowing the danger he was in from the threats of his friends, took every opportunity to make them believe that the person he was living with was his legally married wife, and not a paramour, as his friends seemed to consider her, in order that he might escape the consequence of the infraction of law with which he was charged. It did not always follow that because a man said he was married to a woman, because parties called themselves man and wife, that they were lawfully married; nor, if they registered themselves in a hotel as Mr. and Mrs. So-and-so, did that fact make them man and wife. In all countries it was possibly the case that many people travelled in each other's society, stopped at hotels, and were introduced into company, as husband and wife, who were nothing of the sort. Such things were common all over the world; so that, from the testimony which had been adduced, he did not think that there had been any evidence of a true marriage. It only remained to consider whether such a state of facts existed, in the absence of evidence, as would sustain the allegation of a promise of marriage. He held that such a contract between a man and a woman would be good in common law, but the facts must be clearly proved. It was laid down, also, as good law, that if a man and woman solemnly agreed with each other to take each other as man and wife, that is to say, not that they *are* man and wife, but they *will be* man and wife, and that this promise is followed by sexual intercourse, then that they are married in this country. The evidence of the complainant had said in her evidence (and here His Honor referred to the evidence at some length) that Silas W. Port had promised he would marry her—a future promise—and that she could never get him to name the day for the performance of the ceremony. She had also admitted that she did not know that she was married by any promises that had passed, and this on the other side had laid much stress on, and that what she understood by a marriage was a ceremony in a church or by a Justice. But however she might look at the question, no matter whether she considered that she was married, or that she was unmarried, it was immaterial; if it was the law that they were married, what he and she thought of it was of no consequence. Next, as to the law on the point as to whether there is a marriage where all that there is of it is a promise to marry in the future. In examining into this question he found it extremely difficult to satisfy his mind as to whether a marriage could be made fully and legally in that manner. The Supreme Courts of New York and Ohio had decided that a future promise is not a marriage; Parsons on contracts seemed to incline to the same opinion, and there was language in Kent that would indicate that his opinion was different. He did not think, where his mind was unsatisfied, that it was necessary for him to undertake to decide this matter, especially as the bill could not be saved on that point alone. But he thought it best to say that he held that a marriage did not necessarily exist because of a mere future promise. If this cause was dependent upon that point alone, it was quite likely that he should rule against it. If such a state of things existed, it would do away with the cause of those actions at law which checked or punished seduction, and breach of promise of marriage followed by sexual intercourse. But in this case this was not all there was of it. It was claimed not only that there was future promise, but consummation also. To sustain such a claim, this consummation must be shown to have been intended to be consummation by the parties. The mere isolated fact of sexual intercourse between the man and woman, does not prove that the promise of marriage was being consummated. If there was a promise to marry, if, for instance, one should say to the other "I take you for my husband," and the other, "I take you to be my wife," and this had been followed by sexual intercourse, under this rule of law, it would make marriage. But all the evidence went to show that the man considered that he was not married, that he had not up to the time of his death done anything that would make her his wife. If he made the promise to marry her, and there was never anything done to consummate, except sexual intercourse; if he said they would be married at some future time, but kept on putting off the time; that looked as though the consummation had not yet been accomplished; and he did not think that they were married. Their friends did not threaten them because they did not marry, but because they lived together, not being married. Wherever he looked in the evidence he could only find that the man was never willing to do that act that should make the woman his wife; to name the day when their marriage should take place. Had he consulted his feelings, he would have been glad if he could have found other ways of deciding this case, but with the law and evidence before him he had no course but to dismiss the bill.

Complainants counsel appealed from the decision, certificate of evidence to be given in 30 days.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Levi Vanderhoof, of Joliet, dry goods dealer, is charged with selling his stock to Saylor & Farold, the invoiced price being about $10,000, at a discount of 35 per cent, and making payments to preferred creditors while in a state of insolvency; and Edson, Bradley & Co., of New York, who make the charges, petition for his adjudication, claiming on a note of $642.89. The usual rule to show cause was entered, returnable 13th February.

An affidavit, filed yesterday, affirms that William E. Dankert & Co., consisting of William E. Dankert and Gustav Etten, owe $10,000, and have only $6,000 to pay it with. They are sign painters, and dealers in wood building materials, at 63 Clybourn avenue. Henry M. Hooker yesterday filed a petition for their adjudication, as creditors for $849.80 for goods supplied.

Proceedings were ordered dismissed in the matter of Henry McKentry, if no objections are filed in ten days.

A denial of bankruptcy was yesterday filed in Rohrback et al.

ANOTHER INJUNCTION AGAINST THE FERTILIZING COMPANY.

J. Gaugham yesterday filed a bill in chancery praying for an injunction restraining the depositing of offal on the company's lands at Ainsworth, on the ground that his family suffers nervous headaches and various forms of irritable illnesses in consequence of the stench. The allegations are so familiar to the reader that it is unnecessary to give them over again.

An answer in the Hyde Park nuisance injunction was filed yesterday by the village. It is an exceedingly lengthy document and will repay perusal—when issued in the shape of a three-volume novel, or summarized by some enterprising lawyer.

A REGULATION THAT DOESN'T ANSWER.

Ezra B. Lincoln, now a dealer in chromos, and matters of that nature, placed his son Edgar in business with O. D. Orvis & Co., of 747 Wabash avenue, in November last, agreeing to pay $5,000 as his son's third of the business, which was valued on the basis of $10,000 at that time. Soon afterwards, Edgar fell into bad habits, and chiefly distinguished himself in his new career as a successful drunkard, whereat Mr. Lincoln gave notice of his intention to resume control of the notes he had given, two of $2,500 each, which, however, had meanwhile been paid away, as it is alleged, to satisfy debts of the old firm, instead of the debts of the new one. Therefore, Ezra Lincoln, considering the terms of the partnership violated, and his property in danger, yesterday commenced suit in the Superior Court for dissolution of the partnership, and to restrain the defendants realizing on the assets of, the firm until they had accounted to him for his melted notes.

GENERAL NOTES.

The widening circle of the police sensation has reached to the law Courts. Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Klokke was seen in the United States Circuit Court, and a report immediately spread that the troubles of the Board had been placed before Judge Blodgett for his opinion! A more absurd rumor never started. The fact is, Mr. Klokke was in search of the counsel of the Board, Mr. Goudy.

Judge Blodgett, yesterday, extended the powers of Register Hibbard in the taking of proof in the Republic Insurance matter, by the following addition to the existing order: "And it is further ordered that, in taking the testimony, the Register shall pass upon all necessary questions as to the competency or admissibility of proof."

A jury, before Judge Rogers, yesterday, found for the heirs of Breidt v. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, for condemnation of land, $7,000.

Some interesting cases will be found among the new suits.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Theodore M. Davies, Receiver of the Ocean National Bank of the State of New York, v. Harvey W. Brown and James G. Brown; assumpsit, $2,000.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—5,697—Petite et al. v. Jacobs; appeal. 5,698—John H. Underwood v. George F. Butler and Edmund F. Nexsen; assumpsit, $1,000. 5,700—John N. Ridgely v. Magdalena Busse; petition for mechanic's lien on Nos. 178 and 180 North Clark street. 5,701—E. L. Carleton v. Cornelius Price; distraint for rent of No. 42 South Water street, $458.32. 5,702—Wm. H. Mallory v. Nathan Corwith; assumpsit, $2,000. 5,703—Farson v. Breitenstein; appeal. 5,704—Wm. D. Watson v. A. E. Morley; trespass, $2,000. 5,705—First National Bank of Chicago v. Jacob B. Silchter; assumpsit, $1,000. 5,706—Hy. Swagner v. A. H. Bodman; petition to restore judgment. 5,707—Mary Clark v. Mary Clark; appeal. 5,708—Bauer v. Tradel; appeal. 5,709—Wall v. Wolf; appeal. 5,710—John Gaugham v. The Northwestern Fertilizing Company et al.; bill for injunction. 5,711—Jeremiah and James Clowry and Alexander Reed v. John and Arthur McMahon, and James Musselwhite; mechanic's lien.

THE SUPERIOR COURT—42,140—Petition of Magdelena Hanel to establish title to the southwest fractional quarter of Section 3, 39, 14. 42,141—Jacob Solomon v. Adolph Lehmann; confession of judgment, $600. 42,143—W. J. Onahan v. M. McAuley et al.; confession of judgment, $350. 42,143—Corbitt v. P. O. & B. Co.; appeal. 42,144—Wm. Wisdom, Robert Wisdom, S. K. Dow, Ellis Cole, and Reuben Hatch v. Aaron P. Downs; debt, $1,000. 42,145—Hermann v. White et al.; trover, redocketed. 42,146—Frank C. Taylor and Maria L. Taylor v. Ira Scott, Frank C. Taylor, Jr., Maria Louise and Josephine S. Taylor, Edward Brown, the Franklin Plank Road Company, and all whom it may concern; bill to confirm title under the Burnt Records act. 42,147—Franz v. Lorette Dinzel; divorce. 42,148—Fitzgerald v. Freeman; appeal. 42,149—Roberts v. Card et al.; same. 42,150—Conrad Breyer v. Louis Grimmell; assumpsit, $600. 42,151—Ezra B. Lincoln v. Orland D. Orvis, Lewis Ball, and Edgar K. Lincoln; bill to dissolve partnership. 42,152—Patrick Power v. John C. Dore; assumpsit, $750. 42,153—Same v. W. Page et al. v. Amass Chapin and Rufus Chapin; assumpsit, $200. 42,154—John H. Allan et al. v. Tracy M. Ovisit; petition to restore record.

WATER AND SEWERAGE.

Consultation Between City Officials as to the Best Mode of Raising Money for Water and Sewerage Purposes.

In accordance with a resolution of the Common Council, passed Sept. 23, the Finance and Judiciary Committees of that body, the Mayor, Corporation Counsel, Commissioners Carter and Prindiville, of the Board of Public Works, Inspectors Reynolds and Hoard, of the Board of Health, and Dr. Rauch, Sanitary Superintendent, met yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the City Clerk's office to consider the best mode of increasing the sewerage and water systems of the city. Alderman Richardson was called to preside.

Mr. Carter said that additional legislation was necessary to obtain increased sewerage and a better water supply. He thought that, with the one-mill tax, the city could raise $300,000 for sewage and water purposes, but that it would require $400,000 to $450,000 for sewage alone—that was the amount expended previous to the fire. He was of the opinion that small appropriations led to the formation of "rings" by contractors and others employed to do the work. Mr. Clark, the Superintendent of the Sewerage, had said that it would require $450,000 a year for sewage purposes, at an average cost of $20,000 per mile. The speaker thought that, with the additional half mill tax for water purposes, and a similar sum for sewers, the city could get along comfortably. Previous to the great fire, the income from the water supply was $400,000 to $500,000 per year, but it has since been reduced to about $250,000.

Mayor Medill said that under the present law the tax was derived from the city valuation, but next year it was probable that the income would have to be raised from a State valuation. The latter valuation was less than the former—at the rate of about 1 to 3,—which was not adequate.

The Sanitary Superintendent, Dr. Rauch, presented his lately-published report on sewerage, and proceeded to review some of its recommendations, and with the aid of a city map, showed where sewers were most needed. He recommended the construction of 142,000 feet of sewage. This, Commissioner Prindiville remarked, would cost $4 per foot—$568,000 for the whole amount required.

The Chairman called upon Mr. Tuley for his opinion as to the manner in which the money should be raised, and that gentleman said that the difficulty had been that the necessity for sewerage had been in excess of the ability of the citizens to pay for the amount required. If appropriations enough were made for sewerage, the rate of taxation became so enormous that the people would not bear it. Under the present law he thought there was no doubt of the right of the city to build sewers under the special assessment system. He believed it would be difficult to construct sewers under special assessments in some cases, and by general taxation in others. Sewers had been constructed out of the general fund, and now it would be difficult to pursue any other course. If the Council could be brought to adopt the special assessment system, all the sewers required could be built, but he did not believe the Aldermen would agree to it. He thought it was very probable that the result of the action of the General Assembly would be to repeal all charter limitations as to the rate of taxation and assessments, and leave it to the people to do as they pleased. He closed by recommending the Aldermen to urge our State legislators to obtain the passage of a special law to enable us to raise a sufficient sum with which to build sewers.

The Chairman said he understood Mr. Tuley to say that he doubted the authority of the city to raise money for sewerage purposes, and therefore recommended special legislation.

The Committee then adjourned to meet again on Thursday next, at 3 p. m., for a further discussion of the sewerage question.

Can Animals Count?

M. Houzeau says: The mule is supposed to be able to count as far as five, at least; and this is considered to be established by the following observation: There is a short branch line of omnibuses in New Orleans, where each mule makes the journey five times successively before being changed. The veterinary surgeon of these animals called attention to the fact that at the end of each of the first four journeys they are silent, but as they approach the end of the fifth they neigh. But this is not satisfactory. The end of the fifth trip may be marked by preparations for feeding the animals, which they hear or smell at a distance, and these may have produced responsive neighs.—*Scribner's, for February.*

The whole number of Massachusetts veterans entitled to soldiers' diplomas is 164,000, of which 138,000 were of the army, and 26,000 of the navy. Of this number, 24,000 diplomas have been issued to soldiers and their families, and 1,100 to sailors, leaving 139,000 to be issued whenever called for.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership carried on under the name and firm of QUIRK, HALL & KING is dissolved from the 25th instant, by mutual consent. Business will be continued by

QUIRK & HALL,

Who will settle all indebtedness and collect all debts.

THE FOUNDLING'S HOME.

Second Anniversary of Its Establishment.

Report of the Superintendent, Dr. Shipman.

Addresses and Supper.

The second anniversary of the establishment of the Foundlings' Home was celebrated yesterday evening in the parlors of the Home at the corner of Sangamon and Randolph streets. In addition to those officially connected with the Home, a large number of ladies and gentlemen, who take an interest in it, were present. The Rev. Dr. Powers, President of the Board of Directors, acted as Chairman.

The Rev. Dr. A. E. Kittredge prayed, and then the President read the report of Dr. Shipman, Superintendent of the Home, from which appears that during the last year 226 babies were received into the Home, nearly twice as many as during the previous year. When the house was opened, it was the intention to receive such children only as would be otherwise thrown into the river or under the sidewalk; but it has been found that other children need shelter, and a home, beside the unfortunate ones above referred to, and those left in the basket have been taken in and cared for without exception. Many of these were legitimate children. One was sent because the father was gone, and the mother was dying or dead; another, because the family was already large and too much straitened to care for another infant; one was sent to the Home from Du Quoin, at the dying request of his mother, and so, from various causes, many children have been sent in, who, in no proper sense, are foundlings.

Of those left at the Home, a considerable number have been returned to their parents. In all such cases, where application is made before the child has been given away, it is returned to its natural protectors, though, by a bill which passed our Legislature last winter, and which went into effect July 1, 1872, children left at the Home become the legal property of the Home.

A large number of babies have been given away. The greatest care has been taken to see that applicants for children are capable and worthy. Two written certificates are required, one that the applicant is able, pecuniarily, to rear the child, and the other, that he (or she) can give the child a Christian education.

In May last the Home was incorporated under a general act of the Legislature, the following named gentlemen having consented to act as corporators: Thos. C. Dickerson, John Dillingham, Rev. C. D. Helmer, Wm. G. Hibbard, S. A. Kean, Rev. A. E. Kittredge, J. L. Pickard, Rev. H. N. Powers, D. D., Geo. E. Shipman. This will effect no change in the policy or basis of the Home. Having been elected Superintendent by the corporators, the management of its affairs still rest in Dr. Shipman's hands.

A more immediate and practical result of the incorporation was the donation of $10,000 by the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, with the proviso that it should be invested in real estate, for the benefit of the Home. Pursuant to this provision, a lot was purchased on Wood street, south of Madison, 84x104, and $3,000 was paid down. The balance of the purchase money, $5,000, is in a mortgage, which has five years to run. Plans for building were obtained as soon as practicable, but, with all possible diligence, winter set in before the walls could be completed. It is hoped that in a few weeks, or days, perhaps, the work may be resumed. The building, with its heating apparatus, will not cost far from $30,000, and will accommodate fifty children, with twenty attendants.

In addition to the work within the Home, a monthly record of the doings of the Home has been published during the past year. The circulation of this paper is now about 1,500, besides 1,000 which are distributed monthly by the Young Men's Christian Association, in what they call their depot work. A little book of some eighty pages, being a republication of a series of religious meditations, published from month to month in the *Record*, under the title of "Musings," has also been published during the past year.

The children, during the past year, have been, for the most part, under Dr. Shipman's care, though he has had the assistance, at various times, of Drs. R. N. Foster, T. C. Duncan, and H. N. Small. The diseases of the eye and ear have been under the care of Dr. Woodyatt.

As for pecuniary matters, the Home has received during the past year $17,445.14; more than $1,700 of this money was received through the Ladies' Union Aid Society, and $10,000 from the Chicago Relief and Aid Society. This latter has been expended, as already stated. The residue has been laid out for the Home.

The Chairman then introduced the Rev. C. D. Helmer, of the Union Park Church, who said that the institution needed no advocate, yet if any word of his would help it he would give it. It was a Christian institution, for it took care of helplessness. God cared more for the uncared for, than all the rest. If one or two babies made so much happiness in so many thousand homes in Chicago, how much joy there must be in the Foundling's Home, where they have fifty. It would be a good place to board, if he were a bachelor. Those engaged in that blessed work must have even more joy than parents. To love the children of others was to reach the height of Christianity. He loved the way the Home was carried on and the faith which it showed. They would find assurance that it would be carried on to perfection, and that its new building would soon be finished. He returned thanks to present and say a good word for the institution, and did not believe they would contravene Dr. Shipman's views by doing so.

The President expressed the wish that people would buy the book and tracts referred to in the reports,—not merely to aid the Home but since they were good reading.

Miss Eva Adams sang the Angels' Lullaby.

Dr. Kittredge was called on to speak but declined, thinking the folks would rather hear the babies cry than the ministers talk. He had, before he was married, preached a sermon on how to raise children, but now that he had some of his own, he was willing to sell it cheap. He had no advice to give Dr. Shipman. Many persons were getting developed in Christian graces through the Home. There were ladies present who loved the Savior more by reason of their exertions for the Home. They were not to be thanked, since they had done only their duty. Dr. Shipman was doing a good work for the children, and for the ladies. He was teaching people how to pray. It was long before he himself had learned to pray having long done it as he used to manage his father's old pump where the water came only after long trying. Prayer had become to many a mere religious exercise, but the Doctor showed what God meant when He said "Ask and ye shall receive." The Doctor had taught him many lessons for which he thanked him. They would please the Doctor far more, by fervent morning and evening prayers for the success of the Home than they would even by contributions.

The guests visited the babies, who were found in excellent condition, and the services were concluded by an excellent supper.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A New Departure in Medicine.

It is difficult to induce the medical profession to abandon the old

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SECOND PAGE—New York Letter—Our Iron Interests: Fourth Article—The Boyce Murder Trial—Protection—Railroads [communication]—Grand, Grand, Great Grand [communication].
THIRD PAGE—The Mumm & Scott Case—The County Schools—The Law Courts—Water and Sewerage—The Foundlings' Home—Advertisements.
FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: Law and Order in Chicago; Senator Pomeroy; Russia and England; Robbing the West—Current News Items—The Police Imbroglio.
FIFTH PAGE—The State Capital: Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly—Markets by Telegraph—Advertisements.
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EIGHTH PAGE—Foreign News—State Legislatures—Miscellaneous Telegrams.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Dion Boucicault and wife. "The Phantom." "Kerry."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Engagement of Mr. J. W. Albaugh. "Poverty Flat; or California in '49."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. "Charles O'Malley."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. New Comedy Company. "Everybody's Friend."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. Ethiopian Comicalities.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Miss Fanny Herring. "The Cabin Boy."

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton, between Washington and Randolph streets. McAllister.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, January 31, 1873.

The Syndicate will open its books for subscriptions to the balance of the 5 per cent loan on Feb. 4, and will close them Feb. 7.

The counsel in the Tweed case have closed their argument, and Judge Davis has charged the jury.

President Thiers will not accept the scheme for constitutional government prepared by the Committee of Thirty.

A bill has been introduced in the State Senate to repeal the "Mayor's Bill," from which he derives the authority under which he is now acting in the matter of the Police Board.

Senator Pomeroy is said to be utterly broken down in body and mind by the charges made against him, and by his overwhelming defeat. Physicians are in assiduous attendance at his bedside, and fear serious results from his prostration.

Russian feeling is being wrought into a war fever by stories of atrocious outrages committed by the Khivans upon their Russian prisoners. Expeditions are being formed to avenge these wrongs, and the excitement has spread among the nobility, many of whom have volunteered to accompany the army.

Preparations for the celebration of the Centennial anniversary of American Independence at Philadelphia have been entrusted to a Committee of 300 leading citizens. At a meeting of this Committee, Wednesday, $189,000 were subscribed, making $600,000 promised by Philadelphia for the celebration. The City Council is asked to appropriate $1,000,000 from the city funds, and subscriptions are invited from every citizen of the United States.

The hopes which have been entertained that Prof. Tyndall might deliver in Chicago the lectures with which he has delighted Boston and New York are dissipated by the announcement that he returns to England next week. This is to be regretted, not only for our sake, but for his. In his short visit, Prof. Tyndall has barely passed the threshold of American life, and has seen nothing of the vast civilization that lies in the interior of our country.

It is proposed to tunnel the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers near their junction, in order to facilitate railway movements. A company for that purpose has been formed, with a capital of $10,000,000, and has applied to Congress for an act of incorporation. Among the capitalists who have lent the scheme their support are Thomas Scott and J. N. McCullagh, of Pennsylvania, J. Pierpont Morgan, of New York, General Burnside, and W. B. Curtin and W. F. Coolbaugh, of this State.

There is something appalling in the certainty with which each day's investigation reveal some new page of Congressional dishonesty. Mr. Clark, President of the Union Pacific Railroad, while showing, yesterday, before the Wilson Credit Mobilier Committee that he had never permitted the expenditure of a cent to influence the action of Congress, unfolded the shameless manner in which Congressmen solicit corrupt advances. Mr. Clark testifies that through Ben. Butler's private secretary some unknown Congressman menaced the Union Pacific Road with adverse legislation, which he was told with, the usual circumlocutions, could be forestalled by a liberal expenditure of money. In reply, Mr. Clark assured the go-between that not a cent should be forthcoming for that purpose. The next day the threat was put in execution by the introduction of a resolution into the House to compel the Union Pacific to pay the interest on its bonds. The gentleman who has the honor of having presented it is Mr. Negley, of Pennsylvania.

Pursuant to the resolution passed by the House, Stewart, the Washington lobbyist, was brought before the bar of the House, yesterday, to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt. He still declines to divulge what he did with the quarter of a million of Union Pacific bonds placed in his hand, as Alley would say, "for such proper expenses as might be necessary." He addressed the House in a long speech in defence of his refusal to testify, which he bases on the confidential relations between a lawyer and his client. There was no law, he said, which gave Congress any right to question him upon such matters. The House has ordered him into custody, to continue until he opens his lips. The Senate tried a somewhat similar experiment, last year, with two newspaper correspondents, who would not tell how they had come into possession of the Treaty of Washington, which they published without authority. The correspondents did not yield, and in the end were released unconditionally.

The Chicago produce markets were rather more active yesterday, and generally higher. Mess pork was quiet at 10c advance, closing at $11.95@12.00 cash, and $12.30@12.35 seller March. Lard was quiet, and 5@10c per 100 lbs higher, at $7.25 cash and $7.55 seller March. Meats were active and steady, at 3⅞@4c for shoulders; 5⅝@6c for short ribs; 6⅛c for short clear, and 8c per lb for 17-lb hams. Dressed hogs were active, and 5c per 100 lbs higher, closing at $4.60@5.00 for heavy to light. Highwines were steady at 88c, but closed weak. Flour was quiet and strong, being scarce. Wheat was active, and averaged ⅜c higher, closing dull at $1.25⅝ cash or seller February, and $1.28⅛ seller March. Corn was active and ⅛c higher, closing tame at 30⅛@30⅝c cash or seller February, and 31⅛@31⅝c seller March. Oats were more active and firm, closing at 25⅝c cash, and 26⅝c seller March. Rye was quiet and steady at 68@68½c. Barley was very quiet but somewhat firmer, closing dull at 79c for No. 2, and 64c for No. 3. Live hogs were active and firm at 5c advance in heavy, and 10c in light grades. The extreme range of prices was $3.80@4.30. There was a good demand for cattle at strong prices. Sheep were quiet and unchanged.

LAW AND ORDER IN CHICAGO.

The issue is now plainly and distinctly presented to the people of Chicago, whether the City Government is to be conducted by the gamblers, thieves, pot-houses, law-breakers, and pimps, represented by the old Board of Police Commissioners, or by the Mayor, in the interest of Law, Order, Decency, and Propriety. There is no middle ground. Every citizen must take sides with the gamblers and their confederates on the police, or with the Mayor and the other officers of the Law. In such a contest, there can be no neutrality. We have a City Government to execute the laws, or we have not. We are a law-abiding and a law-executing people. We have not erected over us an authority representing the gamblers and pot-houses of the city. We have not yet adopted the faro-table as the symbol of Chicago, nor selected mock-auctioneers and confidence-men to dictate what laws shall be enforced, and by whom they shall be enforced.

It is understood that the gamblers and their confederates of the city are prepared to expend $50,000 to keep Mr. Klokke, and Mr. Reno, and Mr. Sheridan in office. Against that $50,000 we place the Law and the moral sense and virtue of the people of Chicago. The issue is to be tested, whether the gamblers' money is superior to the Law, and whether the Common Council, the Courts, and the Legislature will be overawed in their duty to the public by this array against the public safety. The Police Commissioners have forced this conflict. They have precipitated the issue, whether Law, Order, and Decency shall be enforced and maintained in Chicago, or whether the police of Chicago shall continue to be the corrupt, inefficient, and disgraceful body to which these Commissioners and their predecessors have reduced it.

There is not an informed man in this city who does not know that the Police Board has long been an intolerable nuisance. There has been no Commissioner of Police for several years, who had any regard for his own character, who has not voluntarily retired in disgust from the Board, satisfied of its imbecility and disgraceful character. The recent conduct of the Board has been based upon the assumption that the Republican party of Chicago would not dare to offend a class of voters who insist on violating the laws. Holding the threat over that party, these Commissioners have forced into the police force drunkards, loafers, pimps, and other men who could not make a decent living by work, and who seek the policeman's uniform for the idleness and corrupt privileges it secures them. We question whether the Republican party is in the least terrified by any threats of that kind. It is responsible for the government of this city, and cannot afford to instal the gambling fraternity as the Municipal Executive, nor to place the police force under orders to prevent the execution of the Law. The Republican party has nothing to gain, but everything to lose, by such a proceeding; and we very much mistake the sentiments of the whole people of Chicago if there is not a general expression from all decent, law-abiding men, of all parties, sustaining the Mayor, to whom the Law gives chief control of the police force of the city.

The unanimous and enthusiastic vote of the Board of Trade, yesterday, in favor of the maintenance of Law and Order, and approving the removal of the Police Commissioners, we have no question represents the general sentiment of the public.

SENATOR POMEROY.

Mr. Senator Pomeroy has had a terrible fall, and so sudden and unexpected was it that he was stripped of all his masks and disguises, and placed so plainly and nakedly before the Legislature of Kansas as a corruptionist, that not even one member dare vote for him. No man, not even Senator Patterson, is so completely overwhelmed by the testimony of falsehood and corruption as is this man Pomeroy. The country has reason to congratulate itself that the Legislature of Kansas was enlightened in time to avoid his re-election. For many years his name has been the synonym of corruption, and there can hardly be a question but that he had fairly won the title of "Old Subsidy." By the free use of money and Federal patronage, he has so far been able to silence all witnesses, and buy off all opposition. From the great wealth he had obtained, he was able to draw the means of political success. His transactions, if fully reported, would fill volumes. The investigation of his last election, though made at a late day, and but partial, left no doubt as to the universal corruption of Kansas politics, and that he was the centre of the system. His letter to the Indian Agent Ross ought, without any further charge, to have caused his expulsion from the Senate; and yet so adroit were his actions, so plausible his speeches, so bold and unblushing his solemn denials, that he lived through it all, and held high rank in the Senate among men who, honest themselves, refused to believe this man to be guilty of what was charged against him. So long as he was able to retain his place in the Senate, and from there dispense public patronage, secure contracts, and make friends by voting for every manner of subsidy, so long he could keep the witnesses of his conduct silent, and could command support; but, now that he has fallen, and been defeated, now that his power and his patronage have been taken from him, it is possible that there will be a general confession by all his partners and associates of all they know concerning his wonderful career.

It is possible that the Senate, possessed as it now is of the overwhelming testimony that the other Senator from Kansas, Mr. Caldwell, was elected by extensive bribery, will at once expel him. That case is too clear, and the facts too patent, to admit any doubt as to the duty of the Senate. Refusing to act on that case is but an encouragement to the crime of bribery in other States. Had Caldwell been expelled a year ago, the Senate would not have had to investigate the cases of like character from South Carolina and Nevada, and the country would have been spared the disgraceful exhibition in the Kansas Legislature on Wednesday last.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

The warlike character of the relations between Russia and England, as indicated by late despatches, is already beginning to have an influence upon our markets, and grain-shippers are elated at the prospects of a rise in prices. The intimation in the despatches contained in our last issue, however, that Austria, France, Italy, Denmark, Sweden, and other Powers will make common cause with England, is only a rumor, and should be treated as a rumor, which may be contradicted any day. The misunderstanding—to call it by no harder name—between Russia and England is one which concerns those two Powers alone. No other European nation has any direct interest in the quarrel, further than national antipathy is concerned. If, however, it be true that these nations have sided with England, then it may be assumed with equal certainty that Germany will side with Russia, and that a general European war will be the result, which must establish forever the question of Asiatic supremacy, which has been in abeyance so many centuries,—even from the time of Peter the Great, with whom the scheme of the conquest of Khiva originated, and who, in common with all his successors, entertained the idea of making the Oxus of the ancients, now the Amoor, the channel of an extensive commerce.

Taking into account only the positive, reliable news which has been received, Russia and England only can enter into our calculations. The Russian Empire in Asia already embraces Omsk, Tobolsk, Tomsk, Ieniseisk, Irkoutsk Iakoutsk, Amour, Okhotsk, Tchuktchi, Kamtschatka, and the important Island of Saghalin, directly north of Japan,—the whole embracing about one-third of Asia. Her movements now threaten Toorkistan, Persia, Afghanistan, Beloochistan, and Turkey in Asia,—the possession of any one of which countries seriously menaces the British Possessions in Hindostan, and threatens to cut England off from the Mediterranean.

The history of the proceedings, up to the date of the latest despatches, may be briefly told: Early in December, the Russians commenced to mass an army, ostensibly for operations against Khiva, on the eastern shores of the Caspian Sea, and to punish the Khan of that province for enslaving Russian prisoners of war, and refusing to deliver them up. England for once acted promptly and resolutely. On Dec. 28, Lord Augustus Loftus, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, delivered a note to Prince Gortschakoff from Lord Granville, announcing the resolution of the English Government to refrain from all interference with Russia's progress along the Amoor and Sir, so long as it did not menace Afghanistan or the Principalities on the Upper Amoor, and others situated between Khiva and Afghanistan, claimed by the Ameer of the latter country. This, it will be noticed, was a very resolute protest upon the part of England, and it at once received the hearty indorsement and support of the press and people, who have always been in advance of the Government upon this question of Russian progress in Central Asia. England drew the line herself beyond which Russia must not go. The note to Gortschakoff must have caused profound astonishment to the Russians, for they had evidently misconceived the temper of the English, and had cherished the idea that they would not fight. The note was followed by the arrival of Count Schouvaloff, an Envoy from the Russian Emperor, and one of his most confidential counsellors. His mission showed that the Emperor was desirous of conciliation, and wished for an agreement between the two countries, which should definitely locate the boundaries of Afghanistan, beyond which Russian conquest must not go. It is also stated, unofficially, that the Czar offered not to advance beyond a certain line to be agreed upon by the two countries, and hoped that England would see no objection to his supplying Persia with a settled Government, and opening up the industrial resources of the country. Count Schouvaloff had a conference with Granville, which only resulted in a repetition of the substance of the latter's former note to Gortschakoff. The occupation of Persia, it is evident, could not be entertained for a single moment. It not only would secure to Russia the very object of its Asiatic ambition,—a southern outlet for its Asiatic commerce,—but it would also directly menace India, and seal the fate of Turkey in Asia at once. The intrigues of Russia might speedily gain over the independent chieftains of Afghanistan and Beloochistan, and their consequent proximity to India might arouse the hatred of the Mussulmans to English rule. After the conference, Russia immediately assumed a hostile attitude, and instigated the capture of Port Hissar by a native chief,—thus taking a position which threatened Afghanistan, and Toorkistan also, the independence of whose territory Great Britain had expressly guaranteed to maintain.

This is the latest condition of affairs which may be relied upon. It is difficult to see how either Power can now recede. Russia, having already undertaken her march to Khiva, and virtually having already disposed of all the territory to which the Khan laid claim, and having struck the first blow, may not be disposed to yield without a struggle, however much she may have misjudged the English policy and temper. England, on the other hand, must maintain her position, or show a degree of pusillanimity no other nation has ever exhibited. Skilful diplomacy may yet rescue the Asiatic question from the immediate arbitrament of war; but no diplomacy, however skilful or consummate, can avert a collision between England and Russia sooner or later. A Vienna paper throws some light on the character of the Russian progress. It says:

> Russia's insatiable love of conquest, her far-sightedness and perseverance, are doubtless of a nature to inspire alarm, while, on the other hand, these characteristics are not the less entitled to a certain degree of admiration. In the same way as miners explore a country in the hope of discovering veins of ore, the Russians scientifically examine and explore those countries which they intend to occupy; and, long before the occupation takes place, these examinations and explorations are set on foot and continued without ceasing. The country round about, and especially in the southern parts of the Caspian Sea, and between the latter and the Sea of Aral, has not only been carefully surveyed, but also levelled. The river-valley along the lower Sir-Daria (Jaxartes) is already entirely under the Russian dominion; and, as soon as the coal-veins presumed to be there are discovered, a steamboat communication to Khiva will forthwith be established also on the Sea of Aral. It is well known that steamers can ascend far up in the Amu-Daria (Oxus). One thing is apparently certain, namely: that no known Power can stop the spread of Russia's dominion, and her gradual but steady advance in Asia as far as the rivers extend which flow into her inland seas.

Should the collision come at present,—especially should the other European Powers become involved in the struggle,—it will be of immense commercial interest to this country, as Europe must look to the United States for its supplies of grain and other produce. The United States would be the producer, Europe the consumer, and our surplus of breadstuffs would find a market. The prospects of a general European war, however, are at present only wild speculation, based upon rumor. The prospects of war, even between England and Russia, may yet be diplomatically dissipated, notwithstanding the ugly look of the situation, so that there is as yet no reliable basis for commercial estimates.

ROBBING THE WEST.

Facts and statistics show that, for nearly a quarter of a century, the Northwest has been subjected by the State of New York, and the railway lines to the seaboard, to extortionate charges in the price of freights, which can only be properly called downright robbery. During the War, and with an active foreign demand for our breadstuffs and provisions, the high price of these products left a margin for Western producers, and the price of freights, though known to be exorbitant, attracted comparatively little attention. But now, when, after a year of good crops and hard work, farmers find themselves with absolutely little or nothing to show for it, and, in some sections, with not even money enough to pay the tax-gatherer, they are studying carefully the reasons for this state of things. The New York market reports, and the home-prices of farm products, reveal at a glance how much is charged by the freight lines to lay them down at the seaboard. Did these charges only yield a fair percentage on the actual cost of these freight-lines, with honest and economical management, no one would complain. Our people are perfectly willing to bear their share of hard times with their fellow-citizens of the Seaboard States. But, on examining the fact, it is found that, of the three or four bushels of corn or wheat which it costs them to get one to tide-water, one-half, at least, is consumed by the paupers quartered on her lateral and worthless canals by the State of New York, or by the sharks and stock-gamblers of Wall street, who control the New York railroads. Some means of relief must be found, or the prosperity and the progress of the West must cease for an indefinite period.

To show that these charges against the State and the corporations of New York have a substantial basis of fact, we republish, from an article in THE TRIBUNE of a few days ago, the following table, showing the receipts and expenditures of the New York canals for the year 1872:

Canals.	*Gross revenue.*	*Salaries and repairs.*
Champlain	$150,644	$488,083
Oswego	90,797	313,469
Cayuga and Seneca	17,883	64,586
Chemung	4,121	118,985
Chenango	5,691	383,748
Black River	10,839	119,479
Genesee Valley	18,828	229,613
Oneida Lake	.....	5,710
Baldwinsville	.....	150
Oneida River	650	.....
Seneca River	154	.....
Cayuga Inlet	300	152
Crooked Lake	270	13,705
Total expenditures		$1,687,681
Total gross revenue		300,182
Excess of salaries and repairs over revenue		$1,387,499

The receipts from the Erie Canal in the same year were $2,760,147; expenditures for salaries and repairs, $1,687,021; excess of revenue over expenses, $1,073,126.

This table is taken from the report of the Comptroller of the State of New York, and, of course, its accuracy cannot be questioned. It shows that, of the lateral canals, only four paid anything above expenses, and that the gross net income of these four amounted to the full sum of $352,—a sum which we mention simply to show how utterly ridiculous it is. The thirteen lateral canals cost the commerce of the West $1,387,499, or nearly that amount, for the net revenues of the main canal, $1,073,126, left a small balance for the State to provide for the support of her political paupers quartered on the canals. This is but a specimen of the oppression which the Legislature of New York has been imposing on the commerce of the West for a score of years past. Some means must be found to relieve us from these intolerable exactions.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Chicago *Evening Journal* says of Pomeroy: "Served the rascal just right."

—It is hinted that the disgrace of Colfax affords Oliver P. Morton "malicious satisfaction."

—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* (Administration) winds up an article on purchased seats in the United States Senate by saying:

> And, as for Nevada and the whole Pacific coast,—the Democrats, of course, excepted,—the Bank of California and kindred powers own everything. These are not pleasant impressions, but they exist here, and for the most part, in regard to the States held to be purchasable, in a much more intense form than indicated.

—Senator Brownlow writes to the Athens, (Tenn.) *Post*, contradicting a rumor that he was to resign, and says:

> I consider that I am capable of doing my State as much service here as anybody whom the present Legislature would elect as my successor, and *more* than one of the several small politicians and County Court lawyers who aspire to be Senator from Tennessee.

—When Pomeroy (D. D.) thought he had 57 votes in the Kansas Legislature, and was negotiating for 8 more, he was dealing with desperate men, of whom a correspondent then wrote:

> Now, some of these men may be said to vote for Pomeroy with halters about their necks, for they are here under the most solemn pledges to their constituents to vote against him, and they represent communities that have a habit of summarizing justice when their blood is up.

—Governor Hart, of Florida, who, in an address to his Legislature, declared that the election of a Republican United States Senator by Democratic votes would be "a serious calamity," is the same Ossian B. Hart who, in 1869, got 16 Democratic votes for Senator, and went to Washington to contest Gilbert's seat.

—Samuel J. Bayard, of New Jersey, who figured in the Louisville Convention as "Senator" Bayard, has announced his allegiance to the Republican party.

—The New York *Evening Post*, which, at first, was disposed to exculpate the distinguished Republicans who bought Credit Mobilier stock, now says:

> What we do say, however, is this: That the public confidence in the disposition of the accused persons to tell the whole truth concerning their conduct in this matter is in danger of being impaired.

—It would have been amusing if it had not been so very pathetic,—the sudden silence that fell, about the middle of last week, on certain prominent Boston organs, and their rural tenders and cookboats, upon the ever familiar and fruitful theme of Credit Mobilier. They are beginning now to recover their voices in a measure, but the welkin doesn't ring nearly as much as it did. The facts *are* a little awkward, it must be acknowledged, for journals that have been given some months past to alternate panegyric of Oakes Ames and his pals, homily on the exceeding sinfulness of campaign slander, and scathing rebuke of the newspapers which printed the news.—*Springfield Republican.*

Is it best to cry stop? If there is rottenness anywhere in public life, if some men are using money to procure favorable legislation, and others are taking money to give it, and others are spending money to get into a body where they may get a chance to get corrupted, is it not best the worst should be made known to the people? It is only by knowing the existence of evil that means may be taken to stop it.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

—Speaking of Oakes Ames' transactions with certain Congressmen, in placing large amounts of stock to their credit, *Harper's Weekly* of the 25th inst. says: "That members of Congress were bribed, there is *no evidence whatever.*" The same night the thermometer froze solid in the Wisconsin thermometers. Another assertion as cool would congeal spirits of wine.

—Governor Noyes ignores all responsibility for the selection of Senator Patterson to preside over the Ohio Agricultural College. It was the work of the Board of Trustees, who will probably be relieved from the disagreeable duty of revoking their action by an early declination of the proffered trust. The "irony of fate" is well illustrated by the fact that the intended President was also to have filled the chair of Moral Philosophy.—*Cincinnati Times.*

—The Washington *Chronicle* asks: "Why should Mr. Harlan be made a victim in an unsupported suspicion?" Why should he, sure enough, when there are so many suspicions against him that are abundantly supported?—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

—The *Financial Chronicle* calls Mr. Sherman's measure a bill to prevent resumption. That is undoubtedly a true descriptive title. Every one of its features is opposed to the true principles of resumption.—*Albany Journal.*

—The Boston *Herald* says: "Mr. Greeley was ridiculed beyond measure by all the dry nurses of the United States Treasury because he said that the way to the resumption of specie-payments is to resume; but, now that the Senate Finance Committee, through its Chairman, Mr. Sherman, has virtually recommended Mr. Greeley's plan, it may be received with more favor. Secretary Boutwell's method of securing resumption seems to be not to resume."

—A London detective put his head into an omnibus one day just as it was starting off, with the remark, "Passengers will do well to look out for their pocketbooks. There are two members of the swell mob in this 'bus." Thereupon a grave-looking old gentleman, with eye-glasses and a gold-headed cane, hastily got out, saying, "If that's the case I won't go in this 'bus." He was followed by a clerical-looking gentleman, with a white choker, who remarked that he "wouldn't ride in such company." And then the detective closed the door and shouted to the driver, "All right; drive on; they've got out." We don't mean to be unkind; but really the story is an old one, and we have no excuse for publishing it except that Senator Patterson's pathetic speech the other day about leaving public life with pleasure if things were going on in this way, and then Brother Harlan's following him out with remarks in a similar tone, recalled the circumstance.—*New York Sun.*

—And Kelley, the stately-stepping, stern-browed, deep-mouthed Tariff champion of Philadelphia, who was wont to wrap his toga about him and bawl out, "Protection! protection!" in the halls of Congress, with as much earnestness as Patrick Henry's Revolutionary Tory used to bawl out, "Beef! beef!" in the American camp,—Kelley, whose soul seemed to be translated so high up in a metallic heaven of pig iron and ten-penny nails that it had no leisure for private speculations,—he, too, turns out to be no better than one of the wicked.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

—"Supposing they should expel you, Mr. Ames?" asked one of his friends. "Expel me, sir! expel me!" exclaimed old Hoax, "what do you mean, sir? Expel the honestest man in the House! Pshaw, they won't do it; no, sir," and he put his hand into his side pocket to see if the old wallet was still safe. The impression prevails among leading members of the House that Hoax is right. If arraigned he will ask the member whose hands are clean of jobs to cast the first vote. No one knows how many pledges the old pawnbroker has got, and, sure as fate, Uncle Hoax will discover "that memorandum-book" if he is pressed too hard.—*New York Herald Correspondence.*

—As General Butler, the valiant bombardier of past belligerent scenes, was passing through a corridor of the House of Representatives, this afternoon, he was accosted by Mrs. Bowen, of South Carolina, a Pettigrew by birth, who has stood by her husband in his various troubles. "General," said she, "can I say a word to you?" "Madame," responded the bombardier, in a loud, gruff tone, "I have always made it a rule never to speak to a woman in the Capitol." "And I," retorted Mrs. Bowen, in a shrill, clear voice, "have always made it a rule never to speak to a man that I knew was not a gentleman. I regret that I have departed from it in the present case." Exit the bombardier, very red in the face.—*New York Herald's Washington Special.*

The United States Senate.

On the 4th of March, 1873, the terms of twenty-four Senators begin, and elections have been made by the several Legislatures as follows:

[Administration in Roman; Opposition in *Italic.*]

State.	Term ends 1873.	Term ends 1879.
Alabama	Spencer	.....
Arkansas	*Rice*	Stephen W. Dorsey.
California	Cole	Aaron A. Sargent.
Connecticut	Ferry	Orris S. Ferry.
Florida	Osborn	.....
Georgia	Hill	*John B. Gordon.*
Illinois	*Trumbull*	Richard J. Oglesby.
Indiana	Morton	Oliver P. Morton.
Iowa	Harlan	William B. Allison.
Kansas	Pomeroy	John James Ingalls.
Kentucky	*Machen*	*Thomas C. McCreery.*
Louisiana	Kellogg	.....
Maryland	*Vickers*	*George R. Dennis.*
Missouri	*Blair*	*Lewis Vital Bogy.*
Nevada	Nye	John P. Jones.
New Hampshire	Patterson	Bainbridge Wadleigh.
New York	Conkling	Roscoe Conkling.
North Carolina	Pool	*Augustus R. Merrimon.*
Ohio	Sherman	John Sherman.
Oregon	Corbett	John H. Mitchell
Pennsylvania	Cameron	Simon Cameron.
South Carolina	Sawyer	John J. Patterson.
Vermont	Morrill	Justin S. Morrill.
Wisconsin	Howe	Timothy O. Howe.

New term, 16 Adm.; 5 Opp.; 3 undecided.

In Alabama, George C. Spencer, Republican, and Francis W. Sykes, Opposition, were elected by rival bodies, since joined in one Legislature; and this Legislature, when fully organized, will make a legal election of Senator.

In Florida, the Legislature has been voting for Senator since Jan. 21, without an election at last accounts. The Legislature has six Republican majority, but more than that number of Republicans are hostile to the party management.

In Louisiana, there is a vacancy in the term ending March 3, by the resignation of Senator Kellogg, who is acting as one of the State Governors. The rival Legislatures have elected, to fill out this vacant term, John Ray, Republican, and General W. L. McMillen, Opposition. These two are now claimants before the Senate. The Republican (Kellogg) Legislature has elected P. B. S. Pinchback for the Senatorial term beginning March 4, 1873. The Opposition (McEnery) Legislature has not yet elected for the full term.

The terms of fifty Senators extend to 1875 and 1877, as follows:

Term ends 1875.	Term ends 1877.
Ames, Miss.	Alcorn, Miss.
Bayard, Del.	Anthony, R. I.
Boreman, W. Va.	Caldwell, Kan.
Brownlow, Tenn.	Clayton, Ark.
Buckingham, Conn.	*Cooper, Tenn.*
Carpenter, Wis.	Cragin, N. H.
Casserly, Cal.	*Davis, W. Va.*
Chandler, Mich.	Ferry, Mich.
Edmunds, Vt.	Frelinghuysen, N. J.
Fenton, N. Y.	*Goldthwaite, Ala.*
Flanagan, Texas.	*Hamilton, Texas.*
Gilbert, Florida.	Hitchcock, Neb.
Hamilton, Md.	*Johnston, Va.*
Hamlin, Maine.	*Kelly, Oregon.*
Lewis, Va.	Logan, Ill.
Pratt, Ind.	Morrill, Maine.
Ramsey, Minn.	*Norwood, Ga.*
Schurz, Mo.	*Ransom, N. C.*
Scott, Pa.	Robertson, S. C.
Sprague, R. I.	*Saulsbury, Del.*
Stewart, Nevada.	*Stevenson, Ky.*
Stockton, N. J.	*West, La.*
Sumner, Mass.	Wilson, Mass. (see note.)
Thurman, Ohio.	Windom, Minn.
Tipton, Neb.	Wright, Iowa.
15 Adm.; 10 Opp.	14 Adm.; 11 Opp.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, being the Vice President elect, his successor in the Senate (for the term ending in 1877) will be chosen by the Legislature, probably on the 25th of February, since it is understood Mr. Wilson will resign on the 16th of that month. It is held that, under the law of Congress, a Legislature cannot elect to a contemplated vacancy by resignation, but must wait until such vacancy exists, and until the second Tuesday thereafter.

The Senate of the Forty-third Congress, to meet March 4, will stand, politically, 45 Administration, 26 Opposition, and 3 seats contested, or undecided.

MAYOR AND POLICE.

A Day of Passive Inactivity at City Hall.

The Calm Which Precedes the Storm.

Interviews Between Commissioners and the Mayor.

The Former Anxious for Some Sort of Compromise.

They Are "Willing to Leave It to the Supreme Court."

Mayor Medill Firm and Determined.

Revelations Concerning the Recent "Secret Meeting."

Action of the Board of Trade—The Feeling at Springfield.

The police troubles were the theme of discussion throughout the city yesterday, and public expectation as to the progress of affairs was at its height. It was expected that some vigorous steps would be taken at once, but in this they were mistaken. The day was one of passive inactivity.

The Police Captains came in one by one. Captain Gund brought in his daily report and took it into Dr. Ward's room, exchanged a few words with him, and then departed. Captain French followed with his report. Captain Hickey thought he would play safe, and deposited his report on the table in the Commissioners' room. There was no very great amount of excitement about it.

AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

At about 11 o'clock, yesterday morning, the ante-room of the Mayor's office was crowded. There were present representatives of all the daily papers, anxious to obtain news. There were also C. C. P. Holden, Ald. McGennis, Ald. Heath, and several other influential members of the Common Council. The Mayor was holding a private conference with Mr. Reno, and the crowd outside were awaiting developments. Ex-Ald. Holden was talking eagerly with the Aldermen. A reporter asked him how he stood. Mr. Holden expressed himself emphatically on the side of the Mayor, and promised to uphold him to the very utmost. Any man who would not uphold him, he thought, had better emigrate. The other Aldermen, to a man, expressed the same opinion, and hoped that the fight would so stir up the Legislature that they would promptly abolish the Board, with an emergency clause.

COMMISSIONER SHERIDAN

then entered the ante-room, with a copy of the *Evening Post* in his hand. He was not as smiling as usual. He had evidently seen something in that journal that unsettled him. The reporters clustered round him for news. They inquired what was wrong. Mr. Sheridan pointed to an "interview" in that paper with somebody not named. Mr. Sheridan was white with passion as he showed it. He would see what the Mayor meant by uttering such a statement to a reporter. It was infamous that he should be accused of consorting with thieves, gamblers, and prostitutes, and attempting to corrupt the Superintendent with bribes. He clenched his fist, and, pallid with passion, said that if the Mayor had said such a thing to a reporter, he was unfit to be a butcher's dog.

When Mr. Reno retired, Mr. Sheridan approached the Mayor and shook hands with him. The windows were closed, and the interview was private. It appears, however, that Mr. Sheridan's manner was threatening, and he had entirely lost control of his temper.

THE MAYOR STOOD HIS GROUND,

and told him that had their respective positions been changed—had Mr. Sheridan been Mayor and himself Police Commissioner, acting as Mr. Sheridan had acted—he would have been before the Courts long ago, as he very well knew. Mr. Sheridan had rendered himself liable to removal months ago, several times, and he knew it. He had held his position as a member of the Board only through the clemency of the Mayor, who ought to have impeached him months ago. More of the conversation was not heard, but this sufficed to show the tenor of the conference. When the Commissioner retired, the reporter again talked to him, and

THE FOLLOWING DIALOGUE ENSUED:

Commissioner Sheridan—The press of Chicago are moral assassins.

Reporter—A whole tribe of moral Brutuses?

Commissioner Sheridan—They are entered into a conspiracy to assassinate the Board morally.

Reporter—There is a singular unanimity in their action. That is what the Board never succeeded in achieving.

Commissioner Sheridan—They are moral assassins. They have lied and misrepresented the members of the Board.

Reporter—The German press is the only reliable one in the city, is it not?

Commissioner Sheridan—Yes, sir. The English press is morally corrupt, and, as I said, are moral assassins, and bullies and cowards, who entrench themselves behind their desks and write lies.

Reporter—Are you not a trifle prejudiced in this matter?

Commissioner Sheridan—No, sir. The public who read the English papers refuse to believe what they say. Your telegraphic despatches are true, and your news items, but the balance is a pack of lies. The days of chivalry are past, or some of them would get their heads broken.

THERE WAS A PAUSE

of a few minutes, and the Board resumed: "The press has been the recipient of bribes from all sources. They have made their wealth in this way, and become rich on the proceeds of their rascality." Another silence. "Whatever I say when cool and calm, is all right. I am prepared to stand at the bar of public opinion and stand my trial."

Reporter—Is this cool and calm?

Commissioner Sheridan—"Yes, it is. Boys, don't misrepresent me in this. You and I have been good friends." Another pause. "How I commiserate your condition in life! I know that if you were at liberty to write what you pleased, you would write differently."

Reporter—About your interview with the Mayor, Mr. Sheridan?

Commissioner Sheridan—"It was purely personal in its character, and I am not at liberty to repeat it."

There was another pause, and a reporter remarked that he had never seen the Commissioner excited until then.

GOING FOR THE PAPERS.

Commissioner Sheridan—I am perfectly calm; but I tell you, boys, that I intend to institute proceedings against the papers that have vilified me, and associated me with thieves, gamblers, and corruption. I will prosecute them, and trace out the author of the slanders. There shall be some sort of personal responsibility for them.

Taking a reporter aside, the Commissioner complained that the press had conspired to bring the Board into contempt and ridicule, and to demoralize the Police Department by so doing.

Reporter—Don't you admit that the first step toward bringing the Board into contempt was taken by a member of this Board?

Commissioner Sheridan—Yes, I must admit that that is true. He didn't know anything, and would not learn; but I tell you, boys, you are all wrong.

A reporter for a German newspaper asked Mr. Sheridan concerning his interview with the Mayor. Mr. Sheridan said that the Mayor refused to be held responsible for any newspaper reports.

RENO'S COMPROMISE.

The Mayor, yesterday afternoon, was called upon by Mr. Reno, who took him aside and told him that his legal adviser, Mr. W. C. Goudy, had told him that, if the Mayor would agree upon a case and submit it to the Supreme Court, that would be the best course.

The Mayor replied that Mr. Reno had told Mr. Goudy only half the story, and had omitted the most essential points. "You did not tell him," said the Mayor, "that Mr. Washburn was in the act of carrying out your order at the time you suspended him. You did not tell him that I went to the Board and demanded another day for Mr. Washburn to issue the order, as he was short of clerical help, and had sixteen or eighteen copies of the order to write. You did not tell him that Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Klokke jumped up and refused to give him time; you did not tell him that the Superintendent only received the orders from the Board on the previous day, Monday."

Mr. Reno then made some inaudible reply, and exclaimed, "Well, let us fight it out to the end. That's the kind of talk," and withdrew.

THE RECENT SECRET MEETING.

The Mayor, who had noticed the reporters standing by, told them there were some points with reference to the secret meeting of the Board, and that he would tell the story succinct. And here it is, as he told it:

> On Monday I heard that the Board had issued orders rescinding the twelve-hour orders, and I went to Mr. Washburn. I asked him if he had received the order. He said he had not. I asked him what were the regulations on the subject, and he told me that the rules required that he should be notified in writing by the Secretary. He asked my advice on the subject, and I replied that though I had appointed him, the Board of Police were his superiors, and he must obey their instructions, or I might assert my authority, and remove him. Mr. Washburn said that he had no intention but to comply with the order as soon as he received it. While we were talking, a package was placed on Mr. Washburn's table, and he opened it. It turned out to be an order from the Board. This was at 1 o'clock on Monday afternoon. Mr. Washburn handed the order to me, and told me he should proceed at once to send copies of it round to the stations. But he said he had no form drawn up, and must ask the Corporation Counsel to draw one up for him. Then he would have to get eighteen or twenty copies, and as he was short of clerical help, and unable to get the copies printed, he did not see any possible way in which he could issue the orders before the next day. On Tuesday I heard that the Board were contemplating the suspension of Mr. Washburn, and you saw me go to the Secretary's room. I told them that, at that very moment Mr. Washburn was at work copying out their orders, and could not by any earthly possibility put them into effect until the next day. There was no fault to be found with him, for he was doing his duty and obeying the Board. Upon that, Mr. Klokke jumped up and read some notes he had taken, the rough draft of the charges against the Superintendent, and said he would stand it no longer. I endeavored to explain to him the utter impossibility of the task they had imposed on Mr. Washburn, in issuing the necessary number of orders in the short time they had prescribed, and demanded 24 hours more for the Superintendent. Thereupon Mr. Sheridan declared that the Board would not grant it, but would proceed against him. Further remonstrance was useless, so I said to them: "Gentlemen, if you are determined upon pursuing this course, you must take the consequences. I shall do my duty, and exert my authority." That is the whole history of the case, and it ought to be publicly known.

THE MAYOR'S VIEWS.

The Mayor, while being interviewed by the reporters yesterday, inquired of them what news they had heard.

A reporter said he understood that Mr. Sheridan had made the rounds of the stations already.

The Mayor—Do you know with what view?

Reporter—No, sir.

The Mayor—Was there any meeting of the Board, so-called, to-day?

Reporter—No, sir. They are waiting for a meeting now. They can't find Mr. Reno, and are waiting for him.

The Mayor—Did Mr. Sheridan give any instructions with regard to the orders of the Mayor?

Reporter—He ordered the men to pay no attention to them.

The Mayor—Why not?

Reporter—He disregards it entirely.

The Mayor—Gentlemen, there is only one solution of this whole case, that which I have repeated over and over again,—Simplify the police business by abolishing the Board. It is merely a Board of Obstruction, and has been so for years past. I am firmly of the opinion, and have not changed my mind since the fire, that if the Police and Fire Departments had been in a healthy condition of efficiency, the fire would never have crossed the river. I believe that either the Boston or the St. Louis Police and Fire Departments could have kept it from crossing. In both cities there is more efficiency than in ours. If we trace effects to their cause, we can see that this is the case. If we were to submit the question to a jury of twelve impartial and intelligent men, they would say that the responsibility of the burning of the city rested entirely upon the officers of these departments, want of discipline, want of action, want of public spirit, want of knowledge of their duties. The enormous loss and the misery consequent upon that fearful calamity rests upon the inefficiency of the departments. I wonder that the people have not risen long ago and demanded the abolition of the Board. It was invented to avoid responsibility, and to make offices for office-seekers. Suppose the State and Federal Governments were managed by Boards, what would become of us? If we had an irresponsible Board over every department, irremovable by Governor or President, without responsibility to Governor or President, what would be the result? The Federal Government would have crumbled long ago, and the State Government would have been abolished as a nuisance. We have seen how such a system of Government works in New York; how it has resulted in the wholesale robbery and plunder of the people. In self-defence the people have risen up as one man, and are now repairing their errors and retracing their steps by the abolition of that defective system which has been so ruinous in its workings. It is time that the people of Chicago should take warning from the example of New York, and after having been burnt out once, to look to it that they do not subject themselves again to such or a similar calamity.

VISIT FROM HESING.

During the afternoon, the Mayor was closeted in the Comptroller's office with Mr. A. C. Hesing, and remained in conversation with him for more than an hour. The subject of conversation was not known. It is rumored that Mr. Hesing informed the Mayor that the Personal Liberty League have chosen the opportunity to marshal their hosts against the Mayor, while he was supposed to be at their mercy. They intend, it is understood, to open all the saloons on Sunday next, and defy the police to close them. That the Mayor will unhesitatingly revoke all licenses, with power to back him, is certain. It is believed that Mr. Hesing's interview was connected in some way with this programme, but to what extent is not known.

NO COMPROMISE.

As the Mayor was about to leave the office, a reporter asked him whether there was any truth in the statement that he had accepted a compromise with the Board. The Mayor said that he thought not. There was only one honorable compromise which the Board or any man could make, and that was to obey. "And the rebellious Captains," the reporters said: "They must be taught to obey also."

AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

The portion of the City Hall building devoted to the use of the Police Department was not the theatre of any very exciting event yesterday. A large and motley crowd assembled there early in the forenoon, and remained during the greater portion of the day, obstructing the passageways, filling the doors, and occupying the seats, to the great annoyance of those whose legitimate business compelled attendance. This crowd was composed principally of small-fry politicians,—Aldermen, ward bummers, and ticket-pedlers,—and whiskey and beer-sellers, whose anxiety concerning the enforcement of the obnoxious Sunday Liquor law would not permit them to remain away. The chief object of the small-fry politician seemed to be to shake hands with a "Commissioner," and breathe consolation, not unmixed with the fumes of alcohol and tobacco, into his ear. The Alderman had the inside track of the ward bummer and the ticket-pedler in this respect. His position in the Municipal Government entitled him to the privilege of approaching the member and ex-members of the Board at any time, and relieving his overburdened mind with a whisper of some minutes' duration. It was only when the "Commissioners" ventured beyond the limits of their own room that the ward bummer and the ticket-pedler were afforded an opportunity of expressing their hatred of law and order, and undying admiration for the representatives of the "cause."

"BULLY BOY, MARK!"

said one fellow, armed with a redolent breath. "The lads is wid ye, ald man, and will stand by ye to the end. Don't let the Dutchman get out of your hand. Keep him to the front, and you're all right. Let him do the talkin' and you the plannin'."

Mark's merry eyes twinkled roguishly, and his expressive lips expanded into a meaning smile when those cheering words smote his ear. He made no reply. Mark rarely replies when an important subject is the topic of conversation. But he always listens, and looks, and smiles, and winks. Those acts cannot be noted down on paper, and are valueless as matters of evidence. They answer his purpose fully as well

as speech, however. He was about the only one connected with the Board who could be found at Police Headquarters, yesterday. He remained seated at his desk all through the day, and received visitors for himself and his colleagues. It seems to have been arranged that he should do the hand-shaking and play the martyr while Klokke and Reno went in search of legal advice. Mark was equal to the emergency.

HE SQUEEZED EVERY HAND

that was held out toward him, and subsequently suffered the arm to which it was attached to twine itself around his neck in confidential embrace. And how gracefully he bowed out the "distinguished" callers, and with what condescension he bowed his ear to the humble workingman, who hadn't the most remote idea of what the police row was about! The interview between he and Schaffner (sometimes called the German Sage) was truly affecting. They sat facing each other, with heads together like two butting steers, and talked over the situation for a long time. Occasionally another Alderman would draw up a chair, and affix his head to the other two, and the butting would continue with renewed vigor. Captains Hickey and French also held interviews with Mr. Sheridan, but the subject of the conversation between them could not be ascertained. They left the Board room about 5 o'clock in the evening, after receiving their final whispered instructions. Captain Gund discreetly remained on the North Side, after leaving his reports at Headquarters in the morning. Fred has more common sense than people generally give him credit for.

THE MERCURIAL KLOKKE.

But little was seen of the mercurial Klokke in the Board's apartments during the day. His immense fur cap popped in once or twice, and then popped out again. While he was in he said nothing, that anybody could hear. Whispered conversations with the German Sage, Fat Captain, and only remaining member of the Board were indulged in whenever he appeared, and then he was off again to see Goudy, or Hesing, or some other advisor. Klokke, when last seen, was intrenched behind a table in a lager beer saloon on Adams street, and appeared to be paying the utmost attention to the German words of wisdom which fell from the lips of Hesing, who confronted him.

POOR OLD MR. RENO,

Mr. Reno (poor old man!) did not have the courage to meet the crowd that filled Police Headquarters. He is not used to such people, and is out of place in an exciting scene. He was in the Board room a few minutes during the early part of the forenoon, but he was compelled to withdraw. The "congratulations" of those people were too much for him, and their boisterous behavior did not harmonize with his quiet, easy-going ways. After leaving the Board room, he called upon the Mayor, as mentioned elsewhere in this report. Then he sought his lawyer, and then he went home. How happy he would be if he could stay at home altogether, free from the jangles of Sheridan and Klokke!

THE SUPERINTENDENT.

Superintendent Washburn kept away from his office the greater part of the day. His business with the Mayor and Corporation Counsel took up nearly all of his time. Several prominent citizens called to see him for the purpose of expressing their approbation of his course since he took command of the police force, and promising him their assistance and encouragement in his present difficulties. He was unfortunate in not being able to see them. Sergeant Sam Ellis attended to the few who called on police business.

DOCTOR WARD.

It was no easy matter to find Secretary and ex-Acting Superintendent Ward yesterday. He, like Mr. Reno, preferred to be anywhere but in his office, which was entirely given up to the crowd. Rum, beer, and ticket-peddlers planted themselves up on his chairs and well-ordered desks, covered his floor with tobacco juice, and discussed the situation of affairs as calmly and with as much freedom as if they were loafing around their favorite saloons. The Secretary endeavored to do some work, but he was obliged to desist, and leave the place. It is thought that he did not attempt to perform any of the duties of the Superintendency during the day, beyond receiving the morning's reports of two Captains.

THE DOCTOR AND THE MAYOR.

The Mayor yesterday received from Dr. Ward a sensible and gentlemanly letter, such as that popular gentleman would be expected to write. The Secretary wrote to define to the Mayor the delicate position in which he was placed. While wishing to render all due obedience to the Mayor, he was anxious to avoid conflict with the Board, and would endeavor to act in a manner best calculated to avoid conflict and promote harmony. These points were communicated by the Mayor to the reporters, who were not permitted to see the letter. The Mayor will consider the letter carefully, before acting upon it.

THE MAYOR'S STAFF.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock, Officers Silver, Browne, Elsas, and Cunningham, of the Mayor's staff, were notified by His Honor to distribute among the members of the police force printed copies of the proclamation issued yesterday, calling upon them to obey the orders of Elmer Washburn, General Superintendent of Police. They served the document on the Central Station officers, and then proceeded to the precincts. In taking round the orders they met with varying success. They all reported that they found scarcely any officers on beat, and very few at the stations. There were only four policemen at Cottage Grove avenue, two at Deering street, three at Twenty-second street, and twelve at Hanson street. One officer met eight men in eight miles. Another found but one on Madison street. Some of the inferiors were especially insolent, Detective Simmons more than any. Several Sergeants were ready to obey the orders from the Chief—among them Sergeants O'Donnell, Lull, Hood, Moore, Douglass, Briscoe, and Fox. These all expressed themselves ready to yield allegiance to the Mayor of the city. Several of them took a number of the printed orders, posted them in conspicuous places in the stations, and gave them to the men. The Madison Street Station was the most rebellious. Sergeant Garrity refused to give any answer. The men were loud in derision, and turbulent. This is reported as the worst place in the city.

THE CAPTAINS.

It was a difficult matter to hand the order of the Mayor to the Captains of Police. They would not accept them from any recognized officer of the Board, and a service had to be obtained by strategy. Mr. White pocketed half a dozen of the printed notices, and casually happened into the Secretary's room, where Captains Gund and French were talking. "Here is something for you, Captain French," said Mr. White, as he slipped a copy into the officer's hand, and the Captain unfolded it. Before the other Captain could learn what it was, Mr. White furnished him with a copy. And the two mutinous officers were served. To supply Captain Hickey was a different thing. Mr. White enclosed a copy in an envelope bearing the city stamp, and forwarded it by mail. Officer Silver waited at the station until the note arrived. The Captain innocently broke the seal, and read the order in Silver's presence.

WALK UP TO THE CAPTAIN'S OFFICE.

The Mayor had determined to test the fealty of the Police Captains, and telegraphed round to the three district stations an order to them to report to him at 4 o'clock. To this order they paid no attention, either from failure to receive the despatch, through mutinous conduct on behalf of the patrolmen or station-keepers, or some other reason. The Captains were all at headquarters during the afternoon, but failed to report to the Mayor. That there should be no mistake to-day, the Mayor has directed a letter to each Captain, ordering him to report at 10 o'clock, and intimating that a failure to obey would be regarded as insubordination. A copy of this letter was placed in the hands of each Captain, last evening. This morning will show the result.

THAT THE MUTINOUS POLICEMEN

may know where they stand, it may be refreshing to those gentlemen to learn that no officer who disobeys the orders of his superior in this case will receive any pay. Neither the Mayor nor the Comptroller will countersign any order for their pay so long as they hold the orders of their superior in contempt. No order drawn by the Board of Police subsequent to the removal of Commissioners Reno and Klokke will be heeded. They will be treated as of no importance.

The police force has before it an opportunity to show its intelligence. There are two commanding officers, Mayor Medill and the defunct Board of Police. If they obey the Board, the Mayor will remove them; if they obey the Mayor, they say, the Board will remove them. But the Mayor's removal is summary. A mere notification decapitates them and cuts off their pay; the Board can only proceed by trial, and cannot act inside of six months in case they proceed at all.

A LEGAL ASPECT.

Receiving an intimation that the parties interested in the police war might be compelled to have recourse to the Courts, his peculiar charge, the law reporter at once waited on Messrs. Sheridan and Klokke. The latter gentleman was engaged in earnest congratulation with a seedy-looking fellow who appeared to be buttonholing the defiant ex-Commissioner, much to the vexation of the latter; so the reporter quietly slipped a chair between the geniuses of the press who nearly surrounded Mr. Sheridan, and sat beside that gentleman's right ear in such a manner as to converse with freedom, whilst at the same time inspecting the actions of the inquisitive listeners around, and interposing the desk between Sheridan and them, on the one side, and his body on the other. He informed Mr. Sheridan that he had learned they were about to obtain an injunction against somebody or other.

Mr. S. gazed at his interlocutor in stupefaction. He quite clearly had heard the news for the first time, and said so.

The visitor then asked him plump and plain what he was going to do.

Mr. S. was not a little bird, to be caught by placing an ounce of salt on his tail.

The question was asked whether it was true that the Commissioners were in treaty with the Mayor to send a case to the Supreme Court.

Mr. S. was a poor hand at law business. Would call Mr. Klokke.

Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Klokke sat down in the furthest corner, where nobody could get within at least five feet of them. Then Mr. S. rose, leaving Mr. K. sitting down, expectantly waiting for his questioner.

The limb of the law advanced and sat down, on the outside, shielding Mr. K. from the listeners.

Without losing time, Mr. K. spoke freely and fully. He said that the Commissioners had no desire to fight with the Mayor, nor to turn the affairs of the entire department upside down, but they were disposed to do all in their power to find a medium course that might lead to peace and quietness.

Reporter—Had you had legal advice?

Klokke—The best. I dare say you know that we have been guided by the soundest advice.

Reporter—I know,—Mr. Goudy. I saw you in the United States Circuit Court, and followed you down. What did he advise?

Klokke—Well, we thought the matter over, and fortified ourselves with advice, and we determined to submit a case, or, rather, to submit something to the Mayor that might result in the parties concerned concurring in an "agreed case," to be submitted to the Supreme Court.

Reporter—Suppose the Mayor refuses?

Klokke—Then (with a smile) we shall be no worse off than we are; and we shall, at least, have made an attempt to settle the matter quietly.

Reporter—What do you propose to do meanwhile?

Klokke—Remain in *statu quo*. There is no need for things to be violently changed.

Reporter—Supposing it should take a long time to decide this thing?

Klokke—Well, I suppose we should still be in *statu quo*. Meanwhile, things would quiet down and business could proceed without interruption.

Reporter—What is this I hear about injunctions, and things of that sort?

Klokke—Don't know anything about them. We have done nothing in that way.

Straight as an arrow flies through the air, the Reporter of Law skated to the United States Circuit Court, where Mr. Goudy was engaged in the Munn & Scott trial. As soon as he could get the counsel's ear, the visitor repeated to the lawyer what Klokke had told him, and asked him to confirm.

Mr. Goudy said Mr. Klokke had seen him that morning about the matter, and it was determined to submit an agreed case to the Mayor, as already stated.

Reporter—It is said the Mayor will never accept such a compromise. In that case what would you do?

Mr. Goudy—I think the Mayor will accept; I feel persuaded he will.

Reporter—But if he won't?

Mr. Goudy—Why, then, he will find himself in the position of a General without an army. He will be without the means of enforcing his orders.

Reporter—He can order the police.

Mr. Goudy—None of the police will recognize his orders. You'll see that not one of them will obey him.

Reporter—Still, should he refuse?

Mr. Goudy—Then, I suppose the Board will go on as usual. But don't know; I don't believe he'll refuse.

Reporter—If any legal action be taken, what will it be?

Mr. Goudy—There will be no injunctions on either side; there might be a writ of *quo warranto*. There will be nothing done in these Courts. It would have to go to the Supreme Court in any case, but the Mayor will not take the responsibility of neglecting this opportunity to pacify the city. The whole thing will not take eight days, if he agrees.

And the reporter returned to his bills in chancery.

MORAL SUPPORT.

Alderman Heath and A. L. Morrison called upon the Mayor, and told him that, if it was any source of gratification, they would inform him that he had the support of every decent citizen, who applauded his action, and looked to him to maintain the authority which he undoubtedly possessed. Mr. Morrison said the police force had boasted that they had him in their power.

The Mayor replied that he had yet to learn that he was in the power of the police force. If they had him in their power, he would ask no mercy or clemency from them, but he scarcely recognized himself in that position yet.

JOHN B. DRAKE,

proprietor of the Tremont House, yesterday came down to see the Mayor, and not finding him in, left word that he would do patrol duty if it was necessary in defence of good order, and in support of the Mayor's authority.

BOARD OF TRADE.

The members of the Board of Trade yesterday evinced their appreciation of the present efforts of the Mayor to rid the city of a nuisance. Mr. N. K. Fairbank proposed the following resolution, which was received with a yell of approval by the members:

Resolved, That this Board heartily indorse the action of Mayor Medill in the removal of the Police Commissioners Klokke and Reno, and the sustaining of Superintendent Washburn.

Resolved, That this Board earnestly request the Legislature to abolish the Board of Police Commissioners at once.

A vote will be taken to-day.

A WORD TO THE MAYOR.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

A crisis has arrived in the affairs of the city, which demands the most resolute action. The Mayor, as the head of the City Government, has a very simple duty to perform, which will at once "bring order out of chaos." Every Captain of the present police should be promptly removed for insubordination. And not one of them, who has recognized the bogus authority of the Police Commissioners, should ever be restored. It is unquestionably the duty of the Mayor, to vindicate his authority in the fullest manner possible, and to this end, he need not be over careful where he treads! There is no other way of restoring order to the city. Half measures are worse than none at all.

Let there be no compromise whatever with the Board of Police Commissioners. They have justly rendered themselves contemptible in the eyes of the whole community. Nothing short of the entire abolition of this Board, will ever give satisfaction to the people. It is an incubus and a curse to the city. It has never accomplished any good, but on the contrary, has been the means of accomplishing a vast amount of evil.

It is a "stench in the nostrils" of the people, and should be thrust out of sight in the shortest possible period. Its present assumption of authority is simply ludicrous, or at least would be so, were it not for the demoralizing influences which it may exert upon the present police. But this demoralization must be speedily checked.

In view of the situation the Mayor has no alternative. He must stand by the city, and its citizens will, with overwhelming force, stand by him.

We cannot wait for the settlement of legal questions—the differences between "tweedle dum" and "tweedle dee."

In an emergency like this, the Mayor, supported as he is by nine-tenths of the people, may safely do whatever he deems essential to the security of the city.

Should the present Captains of Police, or any of the policemen, insist upon acting under the authority of the Police Commissioners, let every one of them be arrested, in case of any disturbance or interference with the new police, and dealt with as common disturbers of the public peace.

If the Mayor cannot immediately find men to fill their places, all he will have to do is to make a call upon the citizens.

The response will be sufficient to satisfy every scoundrel in Chicago, that the laws and rights of this city can be and will be maintained, in spite of every opposition, with or without the aid of a regular police, and it will be a good thing for the police to be made aware of this fact. They must stand by the Mayor, or the people will demand their speedy decapitation.

I mention this little fact for their own benefit.

Every man who upholds the revolutionary action of the Police Board, should be *seceded out*.

The voice of the people in this matter is unanimous among all decent people.

The Mayor should place himself boldly at the head, and bid defiance to every obstacle.

The more resolute and determined his action, the quicker will an end be put to the present state of anarchy.

Drive in the nail to the head, Mr. Mayor, and every law-abiding citizen in this city will stand by you to the utmost extremity, and teach the lawless their weakness and their imbecility. Respectfully yours,

J. ESAIAS WARREN.

WHAT THEY SAY OF IT IN SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 30.—The suspension of the Board of Police by Mayor Medill meets with almost unanimous approval of the Cook County delegation, who are inclined to sustain the act in every legitimate way. Some of the members have been discussing the general Incorporation Act with a view of so amending it that it will better fit the circumstances of Chicago.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly.

Bill Introduced in the Senate to Repeal the Mayor's Bill.

The House Decides Not to Print Messages in Foreign Languages.

Proposed Changes in the West Side Park Law.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IN THE SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 30.—The Senate heating apparatus being in running order, that body met this morning and proceeded to business. Mr. Canfield's bill legalizing the present form of seal used by Notaries Public was passed. Senator Thompson offered an amendment to the Incorporation act so that assessments may be made without "diligent inquiry" as to the owner. Mr. Brown introduced a bill providing for the establishment of a State Inebriate Asylum.

POLYGLOT PRINTING.

Mr. Hay, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the resolution to rescind the resolution ordering the Governor's message to be printed in German, Swedish, and Norwegian, with a recommendation that it be adopted, on the constitutional ground that printing should be in English only. Mr. Rountree submitted a minority report, taking the ground that the document emanating from the Governor should be in English, and, when it reached the House, the House had full control of it, and could print it in any or all languages. The custom under the old Constitution was cited as a precedent. It was the archives of Illinois the framers of the Constitution intended to preserve in the English language, and they did not intend to preserve copies which might be in any language. The Constitutional Convention of 1847 voted to print in German and Swedish, and the Legislature, at various times, directed the printing of messages in French, German, and Portuguese. He quoted from Cooley to show that the law of cotemporaneous construction rightly interpreted the intention, and the custom under the old Constitution should be sustained under the new. The strongest argument in the minority report was that the printing was already done. The report, which was ingenious but longsome, was signed by Messrs. Rountree and Golden. Mr. Rountree desired to have 1,000 copies of both reports printed, and have them made the special order for Thursday. Mr. Dunham did not see the propriety of printing. The majority had stated a naked conclusion, while the minority went to work and elaborated a legal opinion, which was read to the House, and that was all of it the House wanted. Mr. Moore, of Adams, did not see the use of wasting eloquence on the subject, and was opposed to printing. They had a surfeit of it. Mr. Dunham moved to lay the matter to print on the table. The motion prevailed, 100 to 27. Mr. Wicker stood up for the English tongue. He thought it was a good enough language for most anybody. Mr. Hay desired to report back the resolution directing the publication of Governor Oglesby's inaugural in German, Norwegian, and Danish, with a recommendation that it be not concurred in. Mr. Scanlan had a "supreme contempt" for all those languages. Where would the thing stop? They should put in French, Bohemian, Irish, Coptic, and all the languages prevalent in the Tower of Babel. He had a Chinaman in his district who desired the messages in the vernacular of Confucius; why not? Mr. Oberly made a humorous speech against printing, and ridiculed the idea that infromation could be conveyed by printing in foreign tongues. He thought there should be object lessons for the benefit of colored citizens. Mr. Shaw went through the minority report. He contended that the precedents cited amounted to nothing; that the Constitutional Conventions were supreme bodies, and not bound by the instrument created. If the General Assemblies did wrong, it was no justification of wrong doing on their part. The printing contract was to print in English, and the printer had no right to print in any other language. Mr. Dunham made a strong argument somewhat in the same strain as Mr. Shaw. He showed that where the language was clear contemporaneous construction was of no consequence. Mr. Dunham denounced pandering to the foreign constituents of members. Mr. Thomas, of St. Clair, would not go back on the fathers, said fathers having printed in foreign languages for 20 years. Mr. Rountree reiterated the argument of the minority report. The majority report was adopted by 88 to 33 in favor of the English language only. The resolution ordering the printing in foreign languages stands rescinded, but the printing has been done. The entire session was consumed in the discussion.

OTHER NEW BILLS.

Senator Kehoe introduced a bill to entirely repeal the law confirming additional powers on Mayors, commonly known as "Mayor Medill's Lill;" Senator Wilcox, making State's Attorneys counsel to County Boards, except in Cook County; Senator Yager, making the salaries of Judges of inferior courts of record in towns and cities payable out of the State Treasury instead of out of the municipal Treasury; Senator Hampton, prohibiting the sale of liquor within two miles of Camp meetings. The bill as drawn includes churches, and is tantamount to a prohibitory law. Senator Dow, to empower the Cook County Commissioners to appoint agents to supersede poor masters. Mr. Canfield, a bill making appropriations for the various State institutions. This is the bill prepared at the meeting of the Trustees, the particulars of which have been published.

MISSING COMMITTEES.

The Railroad Committees have accomplished nothing yet, and if they keep on as they have begun they will do nothing at all. Men are beginning to inquire what has become of the committees, and especially of the Chairmen, as they are not here.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

The Canal Committee are beginning to think of introducing a bill appropriating $250,000 for the improvement of the Illinois River. It is a slow going committee and takes a long time to arrive at a conclusion.

IMPORTANT TO BEGGARS.

Mr. McAdams has produced a bill of importance to beggars. If it becomes a law beggars must be examined by County Clerks as to their condition and circumstances, and their qualifications for the business, of beggary. It also prevents the obstruction of highways by applicants for eleemosynary contributions and prohibits distasteful exhibitions of depravity. No beggar is to enter a private house without leave, or a public house after being denied admission. This should bring down a lobby of beggars, they can beg a free ride, beg their living while here and by a united effort beg Mr. McAdams to withdraw his bill.

THE PROPOSED CHANGE IN THE WEST SIDE PARK LAW.

The West Side Park bill does not meet with much favor from the Cook County delegation, and, if passed at all, about which there is considerable doubt, it will only be after material modification. The first section of the bill is the same as the first section of the existing law, except that the limitation of the tax to $80,000 a year is omitted. The omission is important, however. Section 2 is a copy of the present law. Section 3 is new, and empowers the town authorities to construct sewers and improve boulevards, the money to be raised under Article 9 of the General Incorporation Act, the same under which cities are now acting. Section 4 is like the present law, making the Town Clerk, Supervisor, and Assessor corporate authorities of the town. Sections 5, 6, and 7 relate to the construction of sewers and the condemnation of land where necessary for that purpose. Section 8 is new. It provides for the collection of assessments within five years after being levied, and is said to be rendered necessary because a few of the largest owners of land fight the special assessments made to pay for the land. In no case is the amount of any assessment to exceed the amount of special benefits resulting to each piece or lot of land. Contested tax cases are to have precedence in Courts over all cases on the docket. In this way it is intended to compel the early payment of assessments. It is claimed that $40,000 of assessments are due since 1870. Section 9 is intended to protect innocent purchasers by compelling the vender to certify to the assessment due on each lot for which the purchaser would become liable. Section 10 provides that the Commissioners may anticipate taxes and assessments for several years. The Commissioners claim that by anticipating the taxes for three years, and paying 8 per cent on the amount, they can improve and throw open part of each park to the public during the coming summer. Suppose they are opened to the public, how will the public get to them? All the people are not the owners of horses and carriages, and the street-cars do not run to the parks, and will not until the natural growth of population justifies the extension of the lines. The growth of the parks might be forced under the operation of this bill, but the growth of the city cannot be affected by legislation. Forced growth is unhealthy, and the imposition of 8 per cent to make the parks grow faster than the city is of questionable propriety. This section also provides for the extension of time where money is due for lands purchased, and empowers the Commissioners to pay 8 per cent until full payment is made. This is claimed to be absolutely necessary, as bonds are now due and the Commissioners have not the money to meet them, because many of the assessments have not been paid and are awaiting the action of the Supreme Court. Suppose the decision should be adverse will the interest be paid forever? This clause would not have been necessary had not the Commissioners expended the taxes before they were collected—an unwise proceeding. Section 13 changes the time at which the annual report shall be made from Jan. 15 to March 15, the official year of the Board beginning on March 1. Section 14 restores the salary to the President of the Board, which ended last year, according to law. It does not contemplate paying the other Commissioners, and it is claimed that Mr. Sanford, by attending to the legal business of the Board, has earned $4,000 a year, the amount he received as President.

The Legislature will be very apt to eliminate sections permitting increased taxation before the bill can pass, and there is an impression that no legislation on the subject of parks is needed. It has been stated by a member of the Cook County delegation that a bill has been prepared to abolish all existing Park Boards.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

A BILL for an act to amend Section 7, of an act entitled "An act to provide for the appointment, qualification, and duties of Notaries Public, and certifying their official acts," approved April 5, 1872.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That Section 7 of an act entitled "An act to provide for the appointment, qualification, and duties of Notaries Public, and certifying their official acts," approved April 5, 1872, be amended so as to read as follows, to-wit: Section 7. "Each Notary Public shall, upon entering upon the duties of his office, provide himself with a proper official seal, with which he shall authenticate his official acts, upon which shall be engraved words descriptive of his office, and the name of the place or county in which he resides."

SEC. 2. Whereas, by reason of there being a very large number of Notaries Public in this State whose commissions have expired, or are about to expire, who have just been reappointed, or will be, upon whom the said section hereby amended imposes an unnecessary hardship; therefore an emergency exists, and this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

RAILROADS AND WAREHOUSES.

The Farmers' Committee waited upon the Governor to-day to recommend the appointment of two agriculturists on the Railroad and Warehouse Board, and the retention of Colonel Morgan. They had not agreed upon the person they desired, and could suggest no names, though invited to do so by the Governor. The Governor would prefer to wait until some legislation is effected, but the pressure of candidates will compel him to select the men at an early day. The proposition to divide the Commission into two Boards is favorably received by many Senators. Ex-Senator Boyd, of Fulton, David Linegar, of Cairo, Dan. Hunness and McCrea, of Chicago, seem now to be the coming men. It is safe to predict that Morgan will not be retained, which will let Stillwell in.

GRAIN INSPECTORSHIP.

The Governor informed Clark Geib that he could not appoint a Grain Inspector until the expiration of Mr. Tompkins' term, in July; so Geib goes home. Harper sticks it out, and seems to be ahead, if a new man is appointed. There is no certainty that Tompkins will be removed, unless the office is abolished by law, and that is not impossible.

OFFICIAL REPORTING.

The Miscellaneous Committee of the Senate has declined to report unanimously against purchasing the statutes, and against official reporting. The House Committee are still sitting on the latter proposition.

TAX COLLECTION.

A bill was introduced in the Senate to extend the time for the collection of taxes in counties not under township organization. It is almost too late.

DISTRICT COURT BILL.

In the Senate Judiciary Committee the District Court bill will meet with rough treatment. Every County Judge in the State has written to his member to oppose it.

CHICAGO TROUBLES.

Governor Beveridge, on the strength of a telegram received from Chicago, held a consultation with the Adjutant General to-day about the militia in case they should be needed in Chicago. He is prepared to stand by Mayor Medill whenever the Mayor calls upon him. He expressed the opinion that the Mayor should immediately appoint two men to fill the vacancies caused by the removal of Reno and Klokke. Senator McGrath thinks the Mayor should act promptly, and he and Alderman Cullerton will probably sustain the Mayor by their votes in the Council. A bill has been drawn to abolish the Board, and will be introduced in a day or two. It is yet in a crude form.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

SENATE.

ADDRESS OF LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR EARLY.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 30.—Upon assuming the Presidency of the Senate, Lieutenant Governor Early read a brief address.

PETITIONS—REPORTS.

Senator HINCHCLIFFE and others presented petitions which were referred to Committees.

Sundry judicial reports were presented by the President and referred to the Committee on Judicial Department.

NEW BILLS.

The following bills were introduced, and ordered to a first reading:

By Senator HAMPTON—To amend Chapter 39 of Revised Statutes, entitled Criminal Jurisprudence.

By Senator CUNNINGHAM—For an act to amend the new Revenue law.

By Senator STRONG—Providing for the commitment of persons to the Insane Asylum who may be acquitted of crime on the plea of insanity.

By Senator THOMPSON—To amend an act in relation to the incorporation of cities and villages.

By Senator BROWN—For an act to establish a State Asylum for the Cure of Inebriates.

By Senator WILCOX—A bill for an act relating to the duties of State's Attorneys.

By Senator CUSEY—A bill for an act to amend an act in regard to the administration of estates, approved April 1, 1872.

By Senator DOW—A bill for an act concerning Commissioners of Cook County.

By Senator YEAGER—To amend the act in regard to the salaries of State officers.

By the same—For the relief of the Prosecuting Attorney of Alton City Court.

BILLS ON A THIRD READING.

No. 27.—To amend Section 18 of an act entitled judgment and decrees, and the manner of enforcing the same by execution, and to provide for the redemption of real estate sold under execution or decree. Recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

No. 48.—For an act to amend Section 7 of an act entitled "An act to provide for the appointment, qualification, and duties of Notaries Public, and certifying their official acts." Approved April 5, 1872. Passed—Ayes, 41; noes 1.

OTHER NEW BILLS.

By consent, Senator BANFIELD introduced a bill making appropriations for the expenses of State Institutions.

By Mr. KEHOE—A bill for an act to repeal an act entitled an act concerning the appointment and removal of city officers in all cities in the State.

By Mr. BURNS—An act to provide for the collection of revenue, and for the sale of real estate for non-payment of State, county, or municipal taxes for the year 1872, in cities not under township organization, in which no Collector of Taxes is now provided for by law.

By Mr. CANFIELD—A bill for an act making appropriations to State institutions for the erection of buildings, and other purposes.

Sundry bills, heretofore reported, were read a first time and referred.

MISCELLANEOUS.

By consent, Senator CUMMINGS introduced a resolution asking for the production of bond required of the citizens of Springfield securing additional grounds for the new State House. The rules were suspended and the resolution adopted.

Executive messages were considered, and the Senate advised and consented to the nomination of sundry persons as Notaries Public.

HOUSE.

PETITIONS.

Mr. ARMSTRONG (LaSalle) presented a petition from farmers in LaSalle County, praying that suits against railroads shall have preference over all others in Court. Referred.

REPORTS.

Mr. HAY, from the Committee on the Judiciary—The bill to regulate egress from public buildings; also, relating to the practice of medicine—both referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Subjects. Also, a bill relating to domestic animals running at large; to agriculture; also, to repeal the Registry law; also, the resolution providing for the publication of the Governor's message in foreign languages, reporting that a majority of the Committee were of the opinion that the resolution conflicted with certain provisions of the Constitution, and directing that the resolution be stricken from the journal.

Mr. ROUNTREE dissented in a minority report, being of the opinion that the Constitution had reference to original documents only, and that it was within the power of the House to publish copies of these documents in any language it saw fit. The minority report was also signed by Mr. Golden. Mr. Rountree moved that the two reports of the Committee be printed and made the special order for Thursday next.

Mr. DUNHAM objected, on the ground that the majority of the Committee had not elaborated their report, but had presented a bare conclusion only.

Mr. MOORE (Adams) saw no reason why the House is not as well prepared now to discuss the matter as it would be on Thursday next.

Mr. DUNHAM moved to table the motion to print the minority report. Carried—yeas, 100; nays, 27.

The motion to postpone to Thursday next was lost.

Mr. WICKER did not believe that the House had the right to publish in foreign languages; that it was not wise to do so, and that the people's money should not be spent for any such purpose.

Mr. SCANLAN was of the opinion that no amount of precedent would justify the House in violating a provision of the Constitution that reads plain, and cannot be misunderstood.

Mr. OBERLY could see the force of reasoning incident to precedents when cited in Court, but precedents had no right to affect the deliberations of this body. That a former Legislature had done wrong was not a reason why this body should follow in the steps of error. The General Assembly was too prone to overlook the letter of the Constitution.

Mr. SHAW was of the opinion that the precedents should have no weight in the considering the question now at issue.

Mr. DUNHAM followed in an able argument in support of the majority report.

Mr. THOMAS did not believe in going back on the records set by the fathers of the State.

Mr. ROUNTREE followed in support of the minority report.

Mr. ARMSTRONG (LaSalle) stated that as a member of Constitutional Convention of 1847 that the provision to prohibit the publication of documents in foreign languages was expressly adopted to cut off just such expenses as were now sought to be incurred.

The previous questions were ordered up on the adoption of the resolution of the majority, and the report was adopted—yeas, 88; nays 33.

YEAS.

Alexander (Crawford),	Hawes,	Pratt,
Armstr'g (LaSalle),	Hay,	Race,
Bishop (McHenry),	Henry,	Ramey,
Blakeley,	Herrington,	Rankin,
Bocock,	Hite (St. Clair),	Ray,
Booth,	Holles,	Rice,
Broadwell,	Jacques,	Rogers,
Bryant,	Jackson,	Scanlan,
Bullard,	Jesup,	Shaw,
Casey,	Jones,	Sheridan,
Cassidy,	Kane,	Shumway,
Carpenter,	Lane, (Dewitt),	Smith,
Collins,	Lewis,	Snow,
Condon,	Lietzer,	Stewart (Winnebago),
Connolly,	Loomis,	Stewart (McLean),
Cross,	Mann,	Streeter,
Davis,	Marsh,	Stroud,
Dement,	Massie,	Swan,
Dewey,	McAdams,	Sylvester,
Dolan,	McDonald,	Taggart,
Dresser,	Moore (Adams),	Thornton,
Durham,	Morrison,	Truitt,
Efner,	Moffitt,	Verden,
Flanders,	Oberly,	Warner,
Forth,	Orendorff,	Webster,
Grant,	Penfield,	Wicker,
Gridley,	Pinnell,	Weymore,
Halpin,	Plowman,	Mr. Speaker.
Hart,	Pollock,	

NAYS.

Alexander (Montgomery),	Inscore,	Senne,
Bishop (Edgar),	Lane (Hancock),	Sherman,
Cullerton,	McLaughlin,	Thomas,
Dolton,	Middlecoff,	Walker,
Ferrier,	Neville,	Washburn,
Golden,	Oakwood,	Wayman,
Harvey,	Oleson,	Wernheimer,
Herting,	Peltzer,	Westfall,
Hallenback,	Rountree,	Wick,
Hopkins,	Savage,	Wood.
	Scott,	

Adjourned to 10 a. m. to-morrow.

SPRINGFIELD.

Articles of Incorporation Filed.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 30.—The Enterprise Manufacturing Company, of Lacon, capital stock $50,000. The Honeybrook Building, Loan, and Homestead Company, and the Western Printing Company, of Belleville, capital stock, $15,000, filed certificates and were licensed to do business by the Secretary of State to-day.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The thirteenth annual ball of St. George's Society will occur at Standard Hall on Thursday evening next.

The Union Park Literary Society will meet this evening at the residence of C. N. Bishop, No. 95 Park avenue.

The closing party of the present series of Cleveland Lodge Sociables will occur on Wednesday evening. A full attendance is desired.

The special train provided by O. J. Stough for his city and suburban friends, eve of Feb 5, will leave Central Depot at 7 p. m., stopping at State and Canal streets, and leave Hinsdale, on return, at 2 o'clock at night.

The Carnival Masquerade Ball of the Turnverein's Vorwaerts will occur on Monday. The tickets for the occasion are very prettily gotten up.

The citizens of Lawndale, having no police excitement to keep them busy, have organized a literary association, and appropriated $500 for the purchase of books.

A small fire occurred yesterday morning at half-past 7 o'clock, at No. 491 South Canal street, occupied by Robert Young and owned by E. R. Lockwood. The fire was confined to one room, and was extinguished without sounding an alarm. Loss, $200. It originated in a defective flue.

The son of Mr. James M. Felix, of Houston, Texas, was nearly run over, yesterday morning, and would have met with an untimely end beneath the hoofs of a dray-horse but for the assistance rendered by Mr. A. C. St. Cyr, a gentleman in the employ of Cameron, Amberg & Co.

The Missouri Liberals.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 30.—The Liberals held a meeting here, yesterday, in answer to a call issued by the Chairman of the County Committee, to consider the question whether they should join the Democratic or Republican party, or retain their own organization. Several speeches were made, and the prevailing sentiment was that no action should be taken at present looking to merging themselves into any party. The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That, recognizing individual independence as essential to the proper discharge of political duties, we again affirm our adhesion to the Liberal ideas and principles declared at Jefferson City, and reaffirmed at Cincinnati, with the exception of the surrender of the doctrine of Free Trade, looking at the development at Cincinnati and since the elections as a complete vindication of our attitude.

Immense Snowdrifts in Utah.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 30.—The snowdrifts on the Union Pacific Railroad during the late storm are in some places sixteen feet high. Old railroad men say the weather was the most terrible ever experienced. At Granite Canyon, three section hands were frozen to death, and two at Bryan. A number of others are reported to have perished while shovelling the snow off the track. Great credit is awarded to the employes of the company for breaking through the blockade so speedily. Passengers suffered no hardships or inconvenience whatever.

There is ten feet of snow on a level in the Little Cottonwood mining district.

The Philadelphia Centennial.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—At a meeting of the Citizens' Committee of Three Hundred on the Centennial, yesterday, the City Councils were asked to appropriate $1,000,000 for the Centennial Exposition; and assistance was also asked of the Legislature and Congress. Resolutions were adopted, stating that the project was patriotic, and appealing to the people of the whole country for aid. The total amount pledged at the meeting was $189,000, making a total of over $600,000 subscribed by Philadelphia.

Railroad Tariffs Illustrated.

From the Janesville (Wis.) Gazette.

One of the peculiarities of the present system of railroad tariff was illustrated last week. A gentleman had shipped a cargo of apples from Chicago to Ripon, paying the freight charges through. The storm last Thursday blocked the road, and the train which carried the apples was unable to proceed father than this city. The owner of the fruit, fearing that the cold weather might damage his property, was desirous of unloading it here, as he found that he could dispose of the entire lot among our dealers. Telegraphing to Chicago for permission, he was informed that, by paying 15 cents per barrel in addition to the tariff from Chicago to Ripon, he could unload his apples at Janesville. As Janesville is about one hundred miles nearer Chicago than Ripon, it may seem a little strange to those unaccustomed to paying freights that we should be charged so much more for transportation than our northern neighbors are. This instance illustrates the fact that railroad companies will discriminate against cities untouched by competing lines. The apple-dealer finally took his cargo to Ripon, where he sold it at 15 cents per barrel less than Janesville dealers could have purchased the lot for.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Bond, Gold, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Money opened easy at 7, declined to 6, and closed at 5@6. Prime mercantile paper sells at 8@9. The reduction of the Bank of England discount rate to-day from 4 to 3½ had a somewhat reassuring effect as to the Khivan question. Outside the bank, in London, money sells at 3@3¼, which is very favorable for the new Syndicate. Of the $300,000,000 6 per cent five-twenties to be called in, it is estimated that $250,000,000 are held in Europe, the remaining $50,000,000 being distributed here among banks, corporations, trust funds, &c.

STOCKS.

The stock market was dull, and the downward movement was continued. It is said the whole of the $10,000,000 preferred stock of the Atlantic & Pacific Company has been bought up. Mr. C. P. Huntington, President of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company, received despatches, this morning, from the Chief Engineer, that the last rail on the road was laid yesterday afternoon. This completes the southerly trunk-line from the Atlantic to the West, so that hereafter there will be a new competitor for the carrying trade of the West. At the Ohio River the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad connects with river navigation and the railway system of the West. The Company have an intention of building ultimately an extension of their line to some points West, and open the waters of the Chesapeake, so as to be able to transfer cotton, tobacco, provisions, and breadstuffs of the West direct to the largest European markets, and coastwise, by sailing and steam vessels. The cost of the work is estimated at upwards of $65,000,000. The Company begins its through operations with a comparatively light burden of debt, consisting of $15,000,000 first mortgage bonds, $50,000,000 debenture bonds, and the remainder in capital stock and miscellaneous debt.

GOLD.

Gold was lower, from 114 to 113¾. The gold speculators insist that Sherman's resumption bill has no chance, owing to the nearness of the adjournment of Congress. Foreign exports this week are expected to reach nine million. It would appear from the scarcity of bids for gold to-day that cash coin is not in great demand. The amount bid for was only $2,740,000, at from 113.26 to 113.88.

Foreign exchange was firmer, with business ⅛ below quotations.

BONDS.

Government bonds were firm, with moderate business. The American and European members of the new Government bond Syndicate have been corresponding through cable to-day, and have formally decided to open the subscription lists for the remaining balance of $300,000,000 United States 5 per cents on Tuesday next. The fact that the French loan is selling in London at 5¼c premium renders the Syndicate confident of a large European demand.

PRODUCE.

Flour was quiet, but firmly held. The arrivals are increasing, but buyers hold off. Wheat closes firm, with offerings limited; choice spring is stronger, the demand being chiefly for the home trade and the South. Pork quiet; in a jobbing way 100 lbs sold, including new mess at $14.37½; prime mess at $14.00, and extra prime at $11.87½. Cut meats—very good demand for pickled hams, which were quoted at 9@9½c; dry salted shoulders, 5¼@5⅜c; 25 boxes heavy sold at 5¼c. Bacon quiet but steady; 350 boxes short clear sold at 7⅞c; 30 boxes short rib at 7⅛c; long clear quoted at 7@7⅛c; 7⅜c bid for long and short clear for February, and 7½c asked. Lard moderately active and steady, with sales of 800 tcs at 8¼@8 5-16c for Western on the spot, and 8⅜c for February. City is quoted at 8c.

Freight Blockade.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 30.—There are now 1,000 cars on each side of the Detroit River, awaiting transit, and 75,000 bushels of wheat awaiting shipment.

Barge Sunk.

CAIRO, Jan. 30.—Last night barge No. 35, in tow of the Crescent City, was cut down by the ice and sunk in the bend below the city. Her cargo consisted of flour, grain, and assorted merchandise.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The Syndicate has finally decided to open subscriptions for the United States funded loan, in this country and Europe, on February 4, and to close the books February 7. It is believed the subscriptions will reach five hundred millions.

The reduction in the rate of interest at the Bank of England, to-day, reflects an easy money market in London, where money is cheaper in the open market than at the bank.

It is announced that the House Banking Committee will report a bill for an increase of the currency five millions a year for five years.

Money was easier, the bulk of the loans being at 7, with exceptions at 5@6 at the close.

Sterling was firmer at 109¼.

Gold declined from 114 to 113¾, closing at 113¾@113⅞. Loans, 4@5 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $28,000,000; Treasury disbursements $440,000.

The Government sold a million at 113.75@113.88.

Governments slightly higher and firm.

State bonds very dull.

The stock market was less active, was weak and lower after first board, but after 1 o'clock the easy tone of the money market stimulated an upward movement. After 3 the buoyancy was less marked, Pacific Mail and Ohio & Mississippi being very weak. Western Union, Pacific, and C., C. & I. C. have been strong all day. The *Commercial* says the shorts in the latter are prudently changing some of their contracts into sellers' option of sixty days at a concession of ⅛ per cent. The market closed steady.

Sterling, 109¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	119¼	Coupons, '67	116⅜
5-20s of '62	115¼	Coupons, '68	116⅜
Coupons, '64	115⅜	New 5s	115⅝
Coupons, '65	116¼	10-40s	115⅛
Coupons, '65 (new)	115	Currency 6s	115⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93¼	Virginias, old	47½
Tennessees, old	81¼	North Carolinas, old	33½
Tennessees, new	81¼	North Carolinas, new	17
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	100	St Paul pfd	78¾
W. U. Tel.	84¼	Wabash	73½
Quicksilver	43	Wabash pfd	85
Adams Express	93¼	Fort Wayne	93¼
Wells Fargo	84	Terre Haute	19
American Express	69½	Terre Haute, pfd	35
United States Ex	77¼	Chicago & Alton	114
Pacific Mail	73	Chicago & Alton pfd	117
New York Central	104¼	Ohio & Mississippi	48
Erie	65¼	C., C. & C	90¼
Erie pfd	78	C., B. & Q	118
Harlem	120¼	Lake Shore	94¼
Harlem pfd	126	Indiana Central	40½
Michigan Central	109	Illinois Central	119
Pittsburgh	90	Union Pacific stocks	35⅝
Northwestern	82¼	Union Pacific bonds	84
Northwestern pfd	91	Central Pacific	102
Rock Island	113	Del. Lack. & Western	100¼
N. J. Central	104¼	B. H. & Erie	9½
St. Paul	53		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 30—11 a. m.—Flour 29s 6d@30s. Wheat, winter, 12s 2d@12s 4d; spring, 11s 5d@12s 4d; white, 12s 4d@12s 8d; club, 12s 10d@13s. Corn, 27s 9d@28s. Pork, 52s. Lard, 39s.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 30—1:30 p. m.—Market firm and a good demand. Prices unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 30—5 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The Bank of England's rate of discount is reduced ½ per cent, and is now 3½ per cent.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Consols—Money, 92¼; account, 92¼@92½; 5-20s of '65, 93¼; do of '67, 93¼; 10-40s, 89¼; new 5s, 91; Erie, 51¾.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £285,000.

The rate of money at the Stock Exchange on good securities is ¼c higher than the bank rate.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 30.—5-20s of '62, 96¼.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—Rentes, 54 francs 72c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 30.—Cotton firmer; middling upland, 10d; Orleans, 10¼d. Sales 12,000 bales; American, 7,000 bales; for speculation and export, 3,000 bales.

Red winter wheat, 12s 2d@12s 4d. Flour, 29s 6d@30s. Corn 27s 9d@28s.

Cheese, 69s. Cumberland middles, 38s; short ribs, 37s 6d.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—BEEVES—The late snow-storms are keeping the stock back. Seven hundred cattle arrived yesterday and 1,500 to-day. Large numbers are looked for to-morrow. There is some firmness without much advance. Seven cars fair Texans, 1,050 lbs, 10⅛c, 56 lbs net; 4 cars Illinois, 1,180 lbs, 11¼@12c; 3 cars Kentucky, 6¾@8 cwt, 11¼@13¼c; 3 cars fine Ohio, 8¼ cwt, 13¼@14c.

SHEEP—Trade is very much checked by the exaggerated reports of diseased stock. It is working serious injury, and prices are weaker. Arrivals, 4,500 for two days. A car rough 84 lb Illinois sheep sold at 5¼c; 3 cars good Illinois, 88 lbs, 7¼c; and car fat 100 lb Ohio, 7¾c; car 100 lb Canada, 7½c; a few extra, 144 lbs, 8c.

HOGS—Market very firm, with 5,000 arrived yesterday, and only 100 cars in to-day, the other trains not arriving; 2 cars Ohio, 173 lbs, 5¼c; city dressed sell at 6c for heavy, 6¼c for 200 lbs, and 7¼c for pigs. Western dressed firm at 5¾@6¼c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Jan. 30.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 357 head. Market moderately active at yesterday's prices. Sales: 450 Illinois steers, av 1,097@1,316 lbs, at $5.50@6.62½; 233 Indiana steers, av 1,130@1,310 lbs, at $5.25@6.35; 125 Missouri steers, av 1,102@1,354 lbs, at $5.15@6.10; 20 Michigan steers, av 1,000 lbs, at $5.00; 65 Ohio steers, av 864 lbs, at $4.10; 19 Michigan stockers, av 969 lbs, at $4.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 3,400. Market active at yesterday's prices. Sales: 1,194 Ohio sheep, av 87@95 lbs, at $5.50@6.25; 282 Michigan sheep, av 100 lbs, at $6.50.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 4,100. Receipts continue light, and trade slow. Sales: 1,000 Ohio and Indiana hogs, av 180@200 lbs, at $5.15@5.25,—medium sized being the favorite. Only 10 loads were offered. The tendency of the market is downward, with a more liberal supply.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The market presented few features of interest to-day, and, although the agents were fairly busy, the cold weather restricted the jobbing distribution. Cotton goods are firm and steady, with a good demand for brown sheetings and bleached shirtings of standard makes. Prints in medium colors are fairly active. Delaines and dress goods rule quiet. Wool cassimeres and suitings were less active in first hands. Imported goods are quiet, except black alpacas and mohair lustres, and low grades of cassimeres and wool suiting.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 30.—CATTLE—Fairly active and higher; the very best on sale to-day, 6¾@7¼c; that generally rated first quality, 5@6¼c; medium or good fair quality, 4@5c. Receipts, 1,560. Sales, 1,251.

HOGS—Light supply, and advancing tendency; in good demand. Sales at 6¼@6¾c. Receipts, 7,001.

SHEEP—Full supply and moderate demand. Sales at 4½@8c. Receipts, 3,297.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—COTTON—Higher; middling upland, 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and steady; receipts, 8,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.35@7.00; common to good extra, $7.30@7.90; good to choice, $8.00@8.50; white wheat extra, $8.50@10.75; extra Ohio, $7.45@10.65; St. Louis, $8.00@13.50. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat quiet; receipts, 14,000 bu; very choice No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.72; No. 2 Chicago $1.65. Rye unchanged. Barley quiet; State, 90c@$1.10. Malt nominal. Corn firm; receipts, 11,000 bu; old Western mixed, afloat, 65½@67c; do in store, 64@64½c; new Western mixed 63@65½c. Oats quiet and firm; receipts, 18,000 bu; new Western mixed, 53@54½c; white, 55@57c.

EGGS—Firm.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 17@20c. Sugar active; sales on private terms. Molasses quiet; New Orleans, 75c. Rice unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 9@9½c; refined, 20½@21c.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 68½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; new mess, $14.25@14.37½; prime mess, $13.87½@14.00. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats quiet; shoulders, 5½c, middles quiet; short clear, 7½@8¼c; long clear, 7½c. Lard steady; No. 1 to prime steam, 8¼@8⅝c; kettle, 8¾c.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 20@25c.

CHEESE—Firm; 13@16c.

WHISKEY—Lower at 89½c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and held firm. Wheat quiet but strong; No. 2 spring, $1.35@1.36; winter nominal; No. 3 red, $1.96; No. 2, $2.10. Corn dull and lower on this side the river; No. 2 mixed, on East track, 32@32½c; do delivered on this side, 37@38c. Oats weak; No. 2, 29c on East track, 30c in warehouse. Rye and barley, no sales.

WHISKEY—Steady at 89½@90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork more active; standard mess up-country, seller March, $12.50. Bulk meats opened dull and closed firm; shoulders, 4¼c; clear rib, 6¼@6⅜c; clear, 6⅝@7c. Bacon quiet; small lots of shoulders, 5¾c; clear rib, 7¾c; clear, 8c. Lard dull; prime steam, 7¾c.

HOGS—Easier at $3.90@4.25, mostly $4.00@4.20. Receipts, 6,486.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, but holders firm at $8.25@8.50. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn firm at 40@41c. Other grades steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal at $12.75@13.00. Lard steady; steam, 7½c, with 7 9-16c freely bid; kettle, 8c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 4¾c; clear rib, 6¼c; clear, 6⅝c—all fully cured. Bacon firm; shoulders, 5¾@5⅞c; clear rib, 7¼c; clear, 7¾@8c. Green meats firm; offerings light; shoulders, 4@4¼c; clear rib, 6c; clear, 6¼c. Hams, 8¼@9¼c for 16 lb to 14 lb average.

HOGS—Strong at $4.40@4.75; most sales at $4.60@4.70. Receipts, 4,000.

WHISKEY—Firm at 87c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat dull but firm and prices unchanged. Corn steady; high mixed, 46c; low mixed, 45c. Oats firmer. No. 1 State held at 38c.

PETROLEUM—Refined dull and heavy; car lots, 18@18½c; trade lots, 19@19½c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Jan. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat a shade higher and firm; amber Michigan, seller February, $1.81@1.81½; No. 2 red, $1.78@1.78½; No. 3 do, $1.63; rejected, $1.45. Corn steady; high mixed, seller March, 40c; low mixed, 39½c. Oats firm; No. 1, 39@39½c; No. 2, 34½c.

CLOVER SEED—$5.50.

DRESSED HOGS—$5.00@5.10.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,600 brls. Wheat, 2,000 bu. Corn, 7,000 bu. Oats, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 900 brls. Wheat, 6,000 bu. Corn, 16,000 bu. Oats, 2,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Jan. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra white at $2.03; No. 1, $1.96; amber offered at $1.76, with sales at $1.75. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet at 36½c.

DRESSED HOGS—At $4.90.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour strong; extra family, $7.50.

PROVISIONS—Strong; active demand, especially for bacon. Small sales of mess pork at $13.00@13.12½; bulk shoulders, 4⅝@4¾c; clear rib, 6¼@6⅜c; clear, 6⅝c. Bulk hams, 9½@10c, all loose. Lard unchanged. Bacon shoulders, 5¾@5½c; clear rib, 7⅝@7¾c; clear, 8¼c. Sugar-cured hams, 12½@13c.

WHISKEY—Firm, at 88@89c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Jan. 30.—Prices nominally unchanged.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged. Wheat firm; Western red, $1.80@2.02; amber, $2.05@2.10. Corn—Mixed Western steady at 61½c. Oats firm; Western mixed, 43@45c. Rye firm at 90@98c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and nothing offering.

BUTTER—Firm; choice Western, 25@27c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 94½c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Jan. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firm, but no sales. Corn dull at 60c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 1, $1.33; No. 2, $1.26. Oats dull, a shade lower; No. 2, 26c. Corn dull, a shade lower; No. 2, 36@37c. Rye dull; No. 1, 70c. Barley steady; No. 2, 87c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 300 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—BREADSTUFFS — Flour firmer for good grades, but declining for others, $4.50@5.25; extras, $6.00@7.25; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio, $8.75@9.00. Wheat active; red, $1.90@1.97; white, $2.15. Rye, 87c. Corn active; mixed Western, 60c; white, 67c; yellow, 59@60c. Oats dull; white, 49@52c.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Firm, 95c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 30.—CORN—Quiet at 73c.

BRAN—Firmer at $1.40.

BACON—Active and higher; shoulders, 6¼c; clear sides, 9¼@10c; no clear rib; others unchanged.

COTTON—Moderately active and firm. Sales: 7,500 bales good ordinary at 18¼c; low middling, 19¼c; middling, 20c; middling Orleans, 20¼c; receipts, 3,297; exports, coastwise, 2,004; stock, 201,185.

REMOVALS.

THE OFFICE OF THE

Chicago Gas Light and Coke Co.,

IS REMOVED TO

76 and 78 Dearborn-st.,

South of Randolph-st.

E. T. WATKINS, President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

We beg to state that certain parties, imitators of our Tea Check system, have no authority or consent to exchange our Tea Checks. Our Checks are only exchangeable at our establishments. Branch 251 Blue Island-av. and 468 West Twelfth-st., also 29 Blue Island-av. CHICAGO TEA COMPANY.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 30.

The demands of the pork packers, which have absorbed a large amount of the loanable funds of the banks, are likely to be less now, as several large packing firms have concluded to cease operations for this season. On the other hand, there was a large demand to-day from grain dealers, who have bought wheat to be delivered on the first of next month. The weather also has moderated, and, as the snow embargo on transportation will now be raised between here and the grain districts, it may be expected that the receipts of grain will increase. In the present deficiency of transportation to the East, it is probable grain will accumulate here, and as it will have to be carried by local bank capital, it does not seem that the prospect of ease in the money market is very flattering yet, though it is unquestionably a little better than a few days ago.

Exchange was sold between banks to-day at 75c per $1,000 discount.

TAXES ON MORTGAGES.

We print below a communication which gives evidence of much thought, and of a comprehensive view of the matter discussed, though, as will be seen by our own comments following it, we cannot entirely agree with the writer:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Governor Dix, the New York *Evening Post*, and some Western papers are urging the exemption of bonds and mortgages from taxation, and claim that the bond, being secured by a mortgage on land, such taxation amounts to a second tax upon the land. The reasoning applies equally well to chattel mortgages. If a money-lender takes security upon wheat, corn, &c., in an elevator, he should be exempt from taxation on the same principle; so with a man who lends upon a vessel or who sells goods to a merchant and takes a judgment bond or any other description of personal security. Indeed, viewing the question from that standpoint, all taxation on notes or accounts is double taxation if such notes or accounts are protected by property in the hands of the debtor. The conclusion from the premises is, that all debts should be exempt from taxation.

This rule would throw the whole burden of the taxes upon the holders of land and chattels, part of whom would owe and be paying interest for a large portion of the value of their possessions, and part would be free from debt. Would it be right that these should be taxed alike? Obviously not; therefore, in order to do justice to the first of these classes, they should be allowed to deduct from the valuation of the property in their hands the amount of their debts, and so let the taxes all fall upon unpledged real estate and chattels.

Banks, insurance companies, trust companies—indeed, all banks dealing in credits—should have the benefit of this rule, and be released from paying taxes on debts due them, both in justice to them and to effect the object of the proposed change, that is, the reduction of the rate of interest, for the change is proposed in the interest of the borrowers, and it is plain enough to need no argument that if the incorporated money-lenders continue to pay taxes on their credits they cannot reduce their rate of interest, and that the rate of interest that they charge will govern individual lenders.

These things being done, the way will be prepared for the great result. Congress must limit the National Banks to 5 per cent interest on loans and discounts. The several States must follow with laws reducing the rates of interest within their borders, or if they fail, then Congress must do it for them under the power "to regulate commerce between the States," or if such a law is considered too sweeping, the interest chargeable by all corporations must be reduced to 5 per cent. Individuals would be compelled to conform, except on questionable securities.

One thing is yet wanting. The tax-paying owners of chattel, real, and personal, will want some security that their non-taxpaying creditors shall not raise the rate of interest upon them, and otherwise control the law-making power to their prejudice. They must, therefore, have exclusive possession of one branch of Congress and of the State Legislature, and none but taxpayers be allowed to vote for members of our City Council, or what would be more to the purpose and more logical, none but taxpayers should be allowed to vote at all, for if the ranks of the class who pay no taxes because of destitution are to be reinforced by those who are exempt from taxation by reason of their wealth, what protection will the small class of taxpayers have?

We will then be prepared to balance and hold together these debtor and creditor classes by a Monarchy. Q. E. D.

REPLY.—In the first paragraph of the above communication our correspondent admits the self-evident proposition that taxes cannot be collected out of anything else than the real property, viz.: real estate and chattels; in other words, land and the products of labor. Most persons would also, probably, enumerate *money* as one of the products of labor which does or ought to pay taxes. But there is so much misconception as to what "money" means that instead of money we should only say *coin*, because all "paper money," all notes, all bills, and bank credits are only evidences of debt, like bonds and mortgages.

If taxes can not be got out of anything but what is of intrinsic value, viz., real estate chattels, and coin, it must be apparent that it is a delusion to imagine they can be collected out of mortgages, bonds, promissory notes, bank notes, or bank credits. All these are only evidences that the holder of such documents has *had* real property,—land or chattels—but that he has loaned them to some one else. No matter how much taxation may be disguised by the show of collecting State revenue from ideal property, it all comes out of the real property at last, and he who borrows real property should recognise this inevitable liability which its possession carries with it. We do not, therefore, agree with our correspondent that justice requires that men should be allowed to deduct the amount of their debts from the valuation of their property for taxation. Neither do we admit the necessity of any of the consequences he assumes in the way of usury laws and exclusive legislation of tax-payers. Humanity has as much right to a voice in legislation as property.

Interest, like taxes, cannot come out of anything else than real property, and if the machinery of taxation were directed against real property alone, it would as inevitably reach the income of the capitalist, who has loaned his real estate capital, and receives back annually a certain per cent of its increase, as the tax on mortgages now certainly falls on the land mortgaged.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD SINKING FUND.

When the Government subsidy to the Pacific Railroads was first authorized, the railroad companies were required to set aside annually 5 per cent of their net earnings, as a sinking fund, for the liquidation of the debt to the Government. It has been claimed, and believed, in some quarters, that the subsequent modifications of the railroad charters, by which the Companies were permitted to make their debt to the Government a second instead of a first mortgage on the roads, they were released from this 5 per cent sinking fund clause. But it seems the railroad Companies themselves do not believe they are legally released, as they now find it necessary to make another kind of excuse for the non payment of this 5 per cent. Their plea is that there are bridges to be built, new rails to be laid, depots to be built, etc., etc., in short, that the whole construction thus far has been only temporary. If this plea be accepted as literally correct it is not impossible that in strict accordance with the contract in their charters they were never entitled to any of the subsidy bonds which they received on the completion of every ten miles of the roads.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	115	115¼
5-20s of '64	115	115¼
5-20s of '65	116	116¼
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July, ex. int.	114¼	115
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July, ex. int.	116¼	116⅝
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July, ex. int.	116⅜	116⅞
10-40s	115	115¾
U. S. 5s (new issue)	114¾	115½
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	....	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	....	99½ & int.
Cook County 7s	....	99½ & int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s	....	95@97½
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	....	109½-110½
Gold Exchange	....	113⅝
Gold and Gold Coupons	113¼	113⅝

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Thursday, Jan. 30:

CITY PROPERTY.

Groveland court, bet Stanton and Vincennes avs, n f, 22x132 ft, with building, dated Dec. 28, 1872; consideration, $6,000.

Lot 36, in Block 4, in High's e ½ of Block 15, Sheffield's Addition, dated Oct. 21, 1872; consideration, $270.

Howard st, bet Paulina st and Ashland av, s f, Lot 39, dated Jan. 23; consideration, $750.

Lot 42, in same Block, dated Jan. 20; consideration, $750.

Lot 38, in same Block, dated Jan. 20; consideration, $750.

West Superior st, bet Robey and Lincoln sts, n f, Lot 58, dated June 24, 1872; consideration, $740.

West Polk st, bet Campbell and Western avs, s f, 25x124½ ft, dated Jan. 15; consideration, $1,000.

West Twenty-second st, 183½ ft e of Robey st, s f, 25x125 6-10 ft, dated Jan. 28; consideration, $1,200.

Lots 26 to 28, in Block 12, of s e ¼ Sec 29, 39, 14, dated Dec. 31, 1872; consideration, $4,300.

Sedgwick st, north of and near Elm st, e f, 26 ft to alley, dated Jan. 30; consideration, $2,200.

The premises No. 1184 Wabash av, dated Jan. 17; consideration, $12,250.

Dayton st, s of Willow, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated Jan. 8; consideration, $900.

Lot Moyne st, between Hoyne and Leavitt, s f, Lot 27, dated Jan. 30; consideration, $850.

Lot 28 in same Block, dated Jan. 30; consideration, $850.

Indiana av, 22 ft north of Thirty-first st, e f, 26x120 ft, dated Jan. 28; consideration, $5,500.

Lot 34, in Block 5, in J. H. Rees' Addition to Brighton, dated Jan. 27; consideration, $500.

Lot 38, in same, dated Jan. 27; consideration, $500.

Lot 32, in same, dated Jan. 27; consideration, $500.

Halsted st, s of and near Oneida st, e f, Lot 51, dated Jan. 24; consideration, $1,000.

Coolidge st, between Wood and Paulina sts, n f, Lots 14 to 23, and Lots 27 to 31 in same Block, dated Jan. 28; consideration, $15,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Undivided ½ of Lot 15, in w ½ of Block 17, of e ½ Sec 29, 40, 14, dated Jan. 27; consideration, $1,200.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Undivided ½ of Lots 17 to 20 in Block 12, with other lots in Cleaverville, dated Jan. 21; consideration, $12,250.

South 20 ft of Lots 1 and 2, and all of Lots 3 and 4 (except south 20 ft), in Block 11, Cleaverville, dated Jan. 18; consideration, $17,500.

Lots 61 to 65, in Hinckley's n w ¼ of s e ¼ of Sec 8, 38, 14, dated Jan. 30; consideration, $4,158.

Lot 8, in Duncan's resubdivision of Block 7, of Taylor & Kriegh's e ½ of n w ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated March 18, 1872; consideration, $425.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

West ½ of n e ¼ Sec 5, 39, 13, dated Dec. 24, 1872; consideration, $56,000.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 30.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	4,597	3,215	5,254	1,898
Wheat, bu	14,380	6,320	8,262	1,400
Corn, bu	19,510	38,695	3,544	13,262
Oats, bu	17,640	12,650	20,523	9,962
Rye, bu	1,377	2,500	1,493	422
Barley, bu	7,200	3,390	10,914	5,722
Grass Seed, lbs	36,410	88,730	48,640	62,000
Flax Seed, lbs	....	....	....	....
Broom Corn, lbs	....	....	....	....
Cured Meats, lbs	147,200	153,590	1478,689	1422,508
Beef, brls	....	....	185	111
Pork, brls	....	947	240	104
Lard, lbs	61,320	172,900	278,205	1752,581
Tallow, lbs	176	36,740	....	....
Butter, lbs	6,365	33,820	10,300	7,280
Dressed Hogs, No.	2,924	3,133	3,078	1,350
Live Hogs, No.	23,721	19,951	3,028	2,494
Cattle, No.	1,583	2,405	756	763
Sheep, No.	1,548	2,418	1,202	....
Hides, lbs	78,940	117,295	56,010	145,360
Highwines, brls	390	350	196	405
Wool, lbs	17,570	16,410	49,000	52,000
Potatoes, bu	1,040	....	5	....
Lumber, m ft	126	510	277	437
Shingles, m	145	160	8	421
Lath, m	....	....	....	149
Salt, brls	440	210	612	2,032

Withdrawn from store yesterday, for city consumption: 2,068 bu wheat, 6,626 bu corn, 2,022 bu oats, 109 bu rye, 4,897 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 49 cars wheat, 109 cars corn, 10 cars oats, 5 cars rye, 9 cars barley. Total, 183 cars, or 107,000 bu.

There was a little more business done in commercial circles to-day, and generally at higher prices; which fact, strangely enough, was principally due to the transportation difficulties to which we alluded this morning. The great difficulty experienced by the provision packers in removing the vast accumulations of product in their establishments, has induced some of the heaviest firms to suspend packing—perhaps not to be resumed this winter. This action lessened materially the demand for money to take care of the hogs they have bought at the Stock Yards daily, and was presumed to place a little more at the command of operators in other departments. Hence a little more inclination to buy, which resulted in a small advance in prices.

Not much importance seems to be attached to the rumors of a belligerent attitude on the part of Russia toward England. There was a slight flurry in wheat early, which was traceable to the war news; but it was soon over, and it eventually transpired that both wheat and corn were lower in Liverpool—showing that the British commercial public are not especially alarmed. But there is a respectable minority of our commercial men who think that a war is certain, and that it will involve nearly all the powers of Europe and Asia. Some of these bought to the extent of their available means to-day, in support of their belief. They held that Russia has been preparing for this ever since the fall of Sevastopol, that she is spoiling for a fight, and that the usual prudence of England will not avail in staving off the encounter with a nation which does not arbitrate, except when she plays the role of arbitrator. It is difficult to judge what would be the future of our produce markets if the whole of the Old World should engage in one vast struggle as a prelude to the "good time coming" when men shall know war no more.

In the grocery market the changes were few and unimportant. The demand continues small, and, as for some time past, is mainly restricted to supplying current necessities. In the meantime prices remain firm for all the leading staples, and most descriptions of side goods are also being held with a fair degree of firmness. Dry goods met with a little more inquiry, but otherwise the market was without visible change. Butter was fairly active, so far as the better grades were concerned, and all descriptions, save perhaps medium, were held at full former rates. Increasing acivity is noticeable in the market for grain bags, and in sympathy with an advance at the mills, and the buoyant tone of the market for the raw material, prices are firm and higher, Starks now being held at 37c; Lewiston at 35c; Otter Creek at 34½c, and American at 33c. The late storms have prevented dealers from getting supplies forward, and stocks are temporarily short. Cheese was again reported in fair demand, and under light stocks prices of fine factory cheese are held higher. New York factory is quoted at 14@15c, and Western at 12@14c. No change was visible in the coal market. Hay was dull, owing to the impossibility of obtaining cars. Light receipts, however, enabled holders to sustain prices. Hides were steady and unchanged. Leather continues active and strong. In the oil market a fair amount of trading was done, and prices were firm all around. Linseed advanced 2c, or to 90@95c, but other oils were without quotable change. The tobacco, pig iron, and wood markets were quoted steady, at former rates.

The lumber trade continues quiet and unchanged. Iron and steel were in moderate demand, and firm. Metals, nails, &c., were unchanged. The general features of the wool, hop, and broom corn markets are the same as yesterday. The inquiry is light and confined to small orders from customers for their immediate necessities. Timothy seed was active and firm at $3.40@3.70 for fair to choice. Clover was quiet and steady; other seeds met with a moderate demand. Poultry was in tolerably fair request and steady at yesterday's prices. Potatoes were in moderate request, but firm for choice sound lots. Green fruits were unchanged; the inquiry was light and for small lots from store. Cooperage was quiet and without material change.

Highwines were more active, at yesterday's quotations, 200 brls selling at 88c per gallon. The market closed heavy, in sympathy with New York, with holders at 88c, and 87½c bid.

Dressed hogs were in good demand for shipment, and averaged about 5c per 100 lbs higher, in sympathy with live. Heavy weights sold at $4.60@4.65, chiefly at $4.65. Light sold at $4.97½@5.05, chiefly at $5.00. The market closed steady. Sales were reported of 397 head at $5.05; 135 at $5.00; 109 at $4.97½; 60 at $4.66; 2,803 at $4.65; 160 at $4.62½; 735, part to arrive, at $4.60; 300 dividing on 200 lbs, at $4.65@5.05. Total, 4,749 head.

Provisions were quiet, and firmer, to the extent of 5@10c higher per brl on pork, and 5c per 100 lbs on lard, with a firm feeling in meats, except that most of the packers would have been willing to sell large quantities at yesterday's prices if the buyers would (could) take the product away immediately. For the same reason, the glut in the packing houses, pork and lard were firmer for future than for present, though there were no February deliveries pressing on the market, as some expected would be the case. Live hogs were stronger, in spite of the fact that some packers have suspended operations; and this cutting down of the daily supply of product, which may be but temporary, or may mark the close of the *active* part of the packing season, caused many operators to think that there will not be so much to fill options with as they had anticipated. This caused greater firmness for future, independently of war prospects. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller January, $11.95@12.00; do seller February, $12.00; do seller March, $12.30@12.35; do seller April, $12.55@12.60; prime mess, $11.00; extra prime, $9.00@9.25. Lard, cash, or seller February, $7.25@7.30; do seller March, $7.55; do seller April, $7.70@7.75. Green hams at 8¼@8⅜c for 16-lb averages, and 8c for 17-lb averages. Sweet pickled hams 1@1½c above the price of green. Green shoulders, 3⅝@3¾c; do rough sides, 5¼c; do short ribs, 5⅜c; do short clear, 5⅝c; dry salted meats quotable at 3¾@4c for shoulders; 5¾@6c for short ribs, and 6¼c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller February, quoted at 4¼c. English meats for delivery in February, 6c for Cumberlands; 6¼c for short ribs or long clear; 6⅜@6½c for short clear; 8¾@9c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 5¼c for shoulders, 7⅝c for clear ribs, 7⅞c for short clear, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $27.00@28.00. City tallow, 7¼@7⅜c; grease quotable at 5½@6½c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork (last evening) at $11.85; 600 brls do, cash or seller February, at $12.00; 450 tcs lard at $7.25; 250 tcs do, seller February, at $7.30; 200 tcs do, seller April, at $7.75; 100,000 lbs shoulders, seller February, at 3⅞c; 150,000 lbs do, seller March, at 4⅛c; 50,000 lbs do, seller April, at 4¼c; 20,000 lbs do, boxed, at 4¼c cash; 20,000 lbs short ribs at 6¼c boxed; 500 boxes do, seller February, at 6⅜c; 200,000 lbs do, seller April, at 6½c; 300 pcs green hams (16 lbs) at 8c.

Flour was in good demand, and quiet only on account of the scarcity of offerings. The stocks here in the hands of receivers are unofficially reported at 7,222 brls spring, and 4,400 brls winters. This is probably the lightest stock known here for several years; and when we remember that there are a great many dealers, it is easy to see that they do not average many hundred brls apiece. Hence the advance in wheat enabled some of them to command a slight advance in prices to-day, though flour was reported dull and tame in New York. Sales were reported of 100 brls spring extras (Minn.) at $7.70; 200 brls do (Lockport Hydraulic) at $7.25; 100 brls do (Big Loaf) at $7.25; 200 brls do at $6.75; 100 brls do (Gold Medal) at $6.75; 200 brls at $6.50; 77 brls do at $5.75; 50 brls do (Exposition) at $5.50; 300 brls do on private terms; 100 brls unsound superfines at $3.60; 77 brls winter seconds at $5.75; 25 brls rye at $4.75; 20 brls buckwheat at $6.75. Total, 1,549 brls. Also, 20 tons bran at $12.00 on track. The following is a list of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 7.50 @10.12½
Red winter extras	6.50 @ 7.50
Good to choice spring extras	6.00 @ 7.00
Low to medium	5.25 @ 5.75
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.75 @ 8.00
Spring superfines	3.25 @ 5.00
Rye flour	4.60 @ 4.90
Buckwheat flour	5.87½@ 7.50
Bran	12.00 @ ....
Middlings	12.00 @16.00

Wheat was more active, and averaged ½c higher than on 'Change yesterday, though most of the transactions to-day were made at about the advance gained last evening after the receipt of the warlike news from Europe. The market opened strong, and advanced ½c, but it was while there were only a few operators present. After awhile selling orders poured in quite freely, and prices fell off, becoming quite weak when Liverpool was quoted lower on two or three grades in that market. The short interest "filled in" liberally in the morning, but there was not much going long; and comparatively little doing after 12 o'clock. The proportion of trading for February was rather greater than usual for the past few days, there being more of a desire to settle up for next month, as delivery day comes on Saturday, and there are few here who are ambitious of the honor of carrying, even for a day or two; and this makes the great difference in favor of the March option. There was not much inquiry for cash lots. Seller February opened at $1.26¼, advanced to $1.26⅝ and declined to $1.25¾ at the close. Seller March sold at $1.28¾@1.29⅜, closing at the inside. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, sold at $1.25½@1.26¼, closing nominally weak at $1.25½. No. 1 spring was inactive, and nominal at $1.31@1.32½; No 3 spring closed at $1.12, and rejected do at 99c. Cash sales were reported af 3,200 bu No. 2 spring at $1.26¼; 17,000 bu do at $1.26⅛; 39,600 bu do at $1.26; 5,000 bu do at $1.25¾; 12,800 bu do at $1.25⅝; 5,000 bu do at $1.25½; 3,600 bu No. 3 spring at $1.12½; 6,400 bu do at $1.12¼; 6,400 bu do at $1.12; 1,200 bu rejected spring at 99c. Total, 100,200 bu.

Corn was moderately active, and ¼c higher, the later firmness of yesterday being continued to-day, partially in sympathy with wheat, and partly under a growing conviction that the supply in this city for this winter will prove to be less than has been counted on, as the farmers can make more by selling it for delivery in May or June. New York was quoted stronger, while our reported receipts yesterday were less than 20,000 bu, giving an increase of stocks of only 9,300 bu. The business of to-day was, however, largely in settlement, or in changing over from February to March. There was no shipping demand. Seller February sold at 30¼c, declined to 30⅛c, and closed at 30⅛c. Seller the month, or cash, was practically the same as seller February, though nominally about 1-16c below it. Seller March sold at 31⅛@31⅜c, seller April at 32¼@32⅜c, seller May at 36½@36⅝c, and seller June at 37⅛@37⅜c, all closing at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 3,200 bu No. 2 at 30⅛c; 33,000 bu do at 30⅛c; 21,400 bu do at 30⅛c; 1,600 bu rejected at 27½c. Total, 59,200 bu.

Oats were rather more active, and a shade firmer, in sympathy with wheat and corn, and in consequence of continued light receipts, which were exceeded by the shipments yesterday. Cash No. 2, or seller the month, sold at 25½@25⅝c; seller February at 25⅝@25⅞c; seller March at 26¼@26⅝c; seller April at 27@27½c, and seller May at 30@30½c, all closing firm. Cash sales were reported of 16,200 bu No. 2 at 25⅝c; 3,600 bu do at 25½c; 1,200 bu rejected at 22⅜c, and 600 bu by sample at 30c. Total, 21,600 bu.

Rye was quiet and steady, with a small supply, and a light shipping demand, which causes a difference in the price of car lots, according as the houses containing them are more or less easily reached. Cash sales were 400 bu No 2 at 68⅛c, 400 bu do at 68½c; 1,600 bu do at 68c, and 400 bu by sample at 71c. Total, 2,800 bu.

Barley was very quiet, but a shade firmer, the small offerings being willingly taken at yesterday's medium prices. No. 2 closed dull at 79c; No. 3 at 64c. Seller February sold at 78½c, and seller March at 80@81c. Cash sales were reported of 5,200 bu No. 2 at 79c; 400 bu No. 3 at 65c; 400 bu do at 63½c; 400 bu do rejected at 57c; 400 bu do ot 50c; 400 bu, by sample, at $1.00; 400 bu do at 90c; 400 bu do at 80c; 400 bu do at 65c. Total, 8,400 bu.

FOREIGN TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

According to the returns of the London Board of Trade the foreign trade of Great Britain for the year 1872 reached the enormous total of $3,046,000,000. The following comparison and comments are made by the *Economist* of Jan. 11:

We come then to the facts which the returns now before us tell us about the trade of the year. Those who delight in big figures have certainly every cause to be satisfied. Adding together the general totals of our trade, as shown above, we get the following comparison:

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1872	£353,376,000	£255,962,000	£609,338,000
1871	330,754,000	223,066,000	553,820,000
Increase	£22,622,000	£32,896,000	£55,518,000

—These figures are not quite complete, for there is a large amount of re-exports, which reduces considerably the difference in amount between our imports and exports, but they are still enough to show the astonishing magnitude of our trade. The bare fact that last year we bought from other nations £350,000,000 worth of goods, which we had somehow to pay for—an amount equal to £11 per head of the population, or £55 per family—shows how much we are indebted for the comforts and conveniences of life to the foreigner. There was no complaint last year that people at home were not well employed, but they were employed to a large extent in creating things to buy with, and not in producing articles for direct consumption. The employment is the important thing, and surely no Protectionist will be left fanatic enough to say that all the sugar, tea, cotton, timber, wool, and other articles which we bought from our neighbors might better have been produced at home.

This is a fair result for the year, taking the decrease in one month with the increase in another, though, of course, it remains to be seen whether the year which has now commenced in the midst of a period of high prices will show an increase over its predecessor. It is all the more likely to do so, however, as trade has already been checked, and in 1873 we shall probably have the figures of a revived trade, although at a higher level of prices. As a confirmation of the real increase of our business in 1872, the figures of our shipping may be referred to. We should have had fewer ships arriving and departing if we had been doing less trade. But, in fact, the entries and clearances "with cargoes" at ports of the United Kingdom amounted last year to 37,147,000 tons, as compared with 35,502,000 tons in 1871.

The last set of facts which we shall notice is in connection with our trade in bullion. England is the bullion *entrepot* of the world, and in consequence of the special demand for Germany last year the facts are unusually interesting. On balance, as we have lately pointed out in elaborate articles, we usually receive more bullion than we export, our annual excess of gold imports alone being from four to five millions. The difference is used up in coinage at home and in the arts. But last year, as we have insisted for months, there was a great strain upon us and the ordinary course of trade was reversed. The complete figures for the year confirm our account of the matter. The gold imports and exports of the last three years compare as follows:

	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Imports.	Excess of Exports.
1872	£18,338,000	£19,749,000	....	£1,411,000
1871	21,613,000	20,698,000	915,000	....
1870	18,807,000	10,014,000	8,793,000	....

—In 1872 there is an actual excess of more than a million of exports, although the balance is ordinarily so much the other way. Curiously enough, the account of silver is much the same, although it has only felt the strain in an indirect manner. The comparison is:

	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports.
1872	£11,167,000	£10,587,000	£ 580,000
1871	16,527,000	13,062,000	3,465,000
1870	10,649,000	1,906,000	1,742,000

Thus, although there is no excess of exports, the excess of imports of silver was last year very small. The returns thus bear ample testimony to the remarkable movements produced in the bullion markets by the payment of the Franco-German indemnity. We are not at the end of these payments, and there is every probability that 1873 will show equally remarkable, if not still more remarkable, results.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was fairly active and easier. No. 2 spring sold at $1.25⅜@1.25½ seller February, and $1.28⅜@1.28½ seller March, both options closing at the inside. Corn was quiet and lower. No. 2 sold at 30⅛@30⅜c seller February, and 31⅛@31⅜c seller March. Other grain and provisions were quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 30.

ALCOHOL—Was in slight demand and unchanged. We continue to quote 94 per cent proof at $1.76@1.82.

BROOM CORN—The better grades are in moderate shipping demand. Strictly choice hurl is very scarce and quotable at 7c. The lower grades were dull and but little better than nominal. We quote: No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c per lb; No. 1 stalk braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUTTER—The demand for good to choice grades of bulk continues good, and the market for such is strong. Low grades are also moving on a liberal scale, but the liberal supply of such operates to keep prices down. Following are the quotations: Good to choice roll, 17@21c; strictly choice dairy packed, 23@26c; medium to good, 17@20c; inferior to common, 7@15c.

BAGGING—Owing to the late storms, our dealers have been unable to get goods forward fast enough to meet the demand, which is now fair, and steadily improving. This fact, together with the late advance at the mills, and the buoyant tone of the market for the raw material, has materially stiffened prices, and in the different brands of grain bags we note a ½c advance. Other goods in the list remain without quotable change. We revise our list as follows: Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 35½c; Lewiston, 35c; American, 33c; Amoskeag, 33c; Otter Creek, 34½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 29c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BEANS—Were in fair demand and steady. Choice hand picked navies are scarce and firm. Other varieties were in moderate supply. We quote: Navies at $2.50@2.75; fair to prime, $2.00@2.40; common to medium, $1.50@2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were dull and unchanged. We continue to quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, 2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime, in bulk, $1.00; lime (brls) $1.25@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $10.50@15.00; country brick, $10.50@11.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee, $38.00, del.; Racine, $30.00, del.; Hinsdale, $25.00, del.; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 and 5 per cent is made by dealers.

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
10x16 to 12x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
20x50 to 32x52	....	28.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	34.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	38.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	40.00

CHEESE—The firm feeling recently developed in this market is still prevalent. The demand is not particularly active, but steady improvement is reported, and in sympathy with the Eastern market prices are higher. Stocks of fine goods are light, and the best New York factory cheese is now firmly held at 15@15½c. We revise our list: New York factory, 14@15c; Ohio, factory, 13@14c; Western factory, 12@14c.

COAL—The coal market was rather quiet to-day, but there was no softening of prices, the quotations being firmly adhered to all around. We repeat our list, as follows: Lehigh, lump, $12.50@13.00; Lehigh prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.50@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.00; Walnut Hill, $11.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.50; Hocking Valley, $9.50@10.00; Indiana Cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

COOPERAGE—Was in moderate demand. Prices are without essential change, as follows: Pork barrels, $1.20@1.30; lard tierces, $1.65@1.75; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves (pork), $17.00@18.00; do (tierce), $19.00@21.00; do (whiskey), $22.00@25.00; sawed and bucked staves average $3.00 more than rough; flour staves, $8.50@9.50; circle flour headings, 7@8c ℔ set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 ℔ m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 ℔ m.

EGGS—Met with a moderate inquiry, and ruled firm, owing to light offerings. Fresh are quotable at 34@35c; pickled at 25@28c. Sales include 22 cases fresh at 35c; 17 pkgs and 500 doz at 34c; 25 cases pickled at 28c; 25 cases do at 27c.

FEATHERS—Prime live geese feathers continue to meet, with a good inquiry. Other kinds are dull. The receipts are fair. We quote: Prime live geese at 65@67c from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers quotable at 25@55c; chicken, 6@7c. Sales include 12 sacks prime live geese at 65c.

FISH—A good business was doing in this department, and prices were again quoted steady and firm. Both local and interior retailers were operating liberally at the annexed range of prices: No. 1 whitefish, $5.50@5.75; No. 2 do, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Nothing new was reported in connection with this market. The demand continues extremely light, and the prevalent feeling is by no means one of buoyancy. Fair orders were being filled at a concession from the quotations: Dates, 9@9½c; figs, 15@16c; figs, box, 17@18c; Turkey prunes, 9¼@10c; raisins, $2.45@2.55; blackberries, new, 10½@11c; raspberries, 43@45c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 21@24c; peaches, halves, 6½@7c; do mixed, 5½@6c; Zante currants, 8½@9c; do 1871, 7@7½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@5½c; do Western, 5½@6c; Michigan, 6½@7½c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; English walnuts, 15@16c; Naples walnuts, 21@22c; Brazils, 13@14c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@8c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples and cranberries were in moderate local demand. Car lots of choice apples are slow at $3.25@3.50. The offerings are fair. Oranges were in good supply and demand. We quote: Apples at $3.00@4.00 per brl from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@12.00 per brl; wild do at $7.00@8.00; California pears at $4.00@4.50; lemons at $6.00@7.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $10.00@12.00 per case; do per box, $5.00@6.00; Louisiana do, $12.00 brl; Malaga grapes, $5.00@7.00 per keg.

GROCERIES—Few new features, and none of importance, were noted in the grocery market. The demand was small, and former prices underwent no decided change. Coffees, rice, syrups, and most goods enumerated in the list were quoted firm.

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30@31c; O. G. Java, 26@27c; Java, No. 2, 24½@25c; fancy Rio, 24@24½c; choice do, 23¾@23⅞c; prime Rio, 23¼@23½c; good do, 22¾@22⅞c; common do, 20¾@21¾c; Singapore, 23¼@23⅝c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24¼@24¾c; do, prime, 23¾@24c; Maricaibo, 23@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, full weight, 15½@16½c; do short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8¾c; Rangoon, 7¾@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 7½@8¼c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14@14½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 13@13½c; A, standard, 12¾@12⅞c; do No. 2, 12¼@12½c; B, 12@12¼c; extra C, 11¾@12c; C, No. 2, 11⅜@11⅝c; yellow C, 11@11¼c; choice brown, 10¾@11c; prime do, 10½@10¾c; fair do, 10@10¼c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@10¾c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10¾@11c; do prime, 10½@10¾c; do fair, 9½@10c; do common, 8½@9¼c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; do prime, 70@75c; do common, 60@65c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@60c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.20@1.25; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@8½c; German mottled, 7¼@7½c; Golden West, 5@6½c; White Lily, 6¾@6⅞c; White Rose, 6⅛@6⅜c; brown Windsor, 10½@10¾c; palm, 5@5½c; Savon Imperial, 6¼@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

HAY—Only a limited quantity was received, so that notwithstanding the absence of any considerable demand from outside buyers, sellers were enabled to sustain prices. Wholesale dealers are paying the following,—cars to contain 18,000 lbs or over: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.00; timothy, loose pressed, $15.00@16.00; prairie pressed, $10.00@11.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.50@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were again quoted fairly active, and were steady at the annexed range of prices: Green butchers', 7c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11c; do light, 12c; part cured, 9½@10c; green frozen, 9@9½c; green calf, 17@17½c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HONEY—Was in light request. The offerings were fair. Prices range as follows: Choice white comb at 25@30c; medium grades at 18@22c; inferior and strained honey at 12½@15c.

HOPS—The market was quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote: Western at 42@52c; fair to good, 35@40c; common to medium, 25@30c; Eastern, 42@52c; English, 40@50c; Belgian, 45@50c. Sales include 2 bales choice Wisconsin at 50@55c; 4 bales (1871) at 25c.

IRON AND STEEL—The demand continues moderate, and the market is firm, owing to the firmness at the East. We quote:

Flat iron	4 8-10@ 5	rates
Heavy bands	5 5-10@ 5 8-10	rates
Light bands	6 @ 6 2-10	rates
Hoops	5 5-10@ 6 5-10	rates
Rounds and square	5 @ 5 8-10	rates
Shafting iron	5 5-10@ 5 8-10	rates
Ovals	5 5-10@ 5 8-10	rates
Half oval and half rounds	5 5-10@ 5 8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5 5-10@ 7	rates
Sheet iron, No. 24	6¾ @ 7¼	rates
Plate iron	7 @ 7¼	rates
Russia iron	20c	℔ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained	18c	℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9 @10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11½ @12c	rates
English cast plow steel	12 @12½c	rates
American tool steel	17 @18c	rates
Chrome tool steel	18 @20	rates
English tool steel	21 @22	rates
English spring steel	11½ @12½c	rates

LEATHER—Activity still characterizes this market, and both domestic and imported stock is held with great firmness, as the supply is reported light in all the markets of the country. Below are the quotations.

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	80@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ℔ ft	20@ 22
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	35@ 38
Rough upper, heavy	32@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	33@ 35
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.75@ 2.25
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.15
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LUMBER—There is very little trading under this head; prices are held steadily, however, at the following range:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@43.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@17.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@15.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.75@4.00
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00
A or Star	3.50@4.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$35.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	15.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	12.00@14.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—There was no change to note. The demand is light and restricted to a moderate amount of orders from the interior. Values are without change, as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 11c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7¼c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 46c; braziers, over 12 lbs 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—Were quiet and firm. We continue to quote: 10d, per keg, $5.50 rates; 8d, do, $5.75; 6d, do, $6.00; 4d, do, $6.25; 3d, do, $7.00; 3d do, fine, $8.25; 2d do, $8.75; clinch, $7.75.

NAVAL STORES—There was no change to note. Trade is very dull and values nominally unchanged, as follows:

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	$ 18 @ 19
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	16 @ 17
Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb	20 @ 23
Marline, ℔ lb	20 @ 23
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	17 @ 19
Oakum, ℔ bale	5.00 @6.25
Pitch, ℔ brl	6.00 @7.00
Tar, ℔ brl	6.00 @7.00

OILS—Linseed oil was firm and higher. The demand is more than usually active for the season, and dealers are asking 2c advance—90c for raw, and 95c for boiled being the prices now current. Carbon and turpentine were also stronger, though without decided advance. Other descriptions were steady and unchanged. We now quote: Carbon, 28c; extra lard oil, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 90c; do boiled, 95c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 68@70c; straits, 73@75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 76c; naphtha, 63 gravity 25c; naphtha, common, 20c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Were inactive at former quotations. We repeat our list, as follows:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.00@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.00@11.50
Palace car colors	9.50@10.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50
English Ven. red	3.50
English orange mineral	14.50@15.00
Pittsburg orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	13.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
Scarlet Vermillion	23.00
Paris white	3.00
Whiting	2.50

POULTRY—Turkeys were in good request and steady. Chickens were in better supply, and met with a tolerably fair demand at yesterday's prices. We note sales of 1,700 lbs choice turkeys at 13c; 200 lbs (fancy) at 14c; 2,800 lbs at 12½c; 800 lbs at 12c; 300 lbs at 11@11½c; 15 doz choice chickens at $4.50; 47 doz at $4.25; 25 doz at $4.00; 10 doz at $3.50; 6 doz poor at $3.00; 2 doz geese at $8.00@9.00; 9 doz do at $6.00@7.00; 5 doz choice ducks at $4.50; 3 doz do at $4.25.

POTATOES—Were in demand. Choice lots are firm, and quotable at 70@73c in cars on track, and 75@85c in lots from store. Sales include 1 car choice sound peachblows at 78c on track; 100 bu at 85c; 100 bu at 80c, from store.

SALT—The demand continues to improve, and owing to scarcity and high freights salt is firm at the following prices: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.40; ordinary coarse, $2.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.50; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.50@2.75; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS—Were quiet and steady, as follows:

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	1x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in.	2x 3¾ by 3x9⅛	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in.	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in.	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in.	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in.	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in.	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in.	2x10 by 5x2	90c

SEEDS—Timothy was in continued good demand and stronger, quotable at $3.40@3.70 for fair to choice seed. Clover was quiet and steady at $5.00@5.40; mammoth quoted at $5.70@5.90; Hungarian was in request at $1.10 for choice; millet at 80c for prime. We note sales of 60 bags choice timothy at $3.70; 1 car do at $3.67½; 30 bags prime at $3.65; 273 bags do at $3.60; 27 bags good at $3.50; 62 bags do at $3.45; 44 bags at $3.42½; 40 bags at $3.40; 5 bags prime clover at $5.40; 12 bags at $5.30; 5 bags poor at $5.00; 1 car prime Hungarian at $1.10; 1 car prime millet at 80c.

TEAS—Were moving on a liberal scale, and both green and black were firmly held. We quote: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; do. good, 65@75c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.15; superfine to fine old Hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@70c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.30@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do, 45@55c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choic to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was unchanged. We quote:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 53@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—Remains dull at the following prices: Beech, $13.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $15.00; slabs, $8.60, delivered.

WOOL—The demand continues moderate, and prices are without material variation. We quote:

Tub, washed, extra medium	60@65c
Tub, washed, fair to do	55@60c
Common dingy	50@52c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	55@58c
Fleece, washed, X, light	55@58c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	45@50c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	45@50c
Fleece, washed, medium light	55@58c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	45@50c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	30@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, to medium	35@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	33@38c
Super, pulled	48@50c
Extra, pulled	48@50c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 30.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,693	22,413	1,969
Tuesday	1,813	15,535	1,644
Wednesday	1,583	23,721	1,548
Thursday	1,800	17,000	1,200
Total	7,889	78,669	6,361
Same time last week	6,921	75,705	6,803
Week before last	12,511	115,308	5,309

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,120	4,520	179
Tuesday	987	4,134	2,086
Wednesday	756	3,023	1,202
Total	2,863	11,751	3,467

CATTLE—There was fair activity in the cattle trade to-day, and the market was firm for all grades, while for the better qualities, a shade higher prices prevailed. The causes of this favorable reaction in the market are found in the more encouraging tone of Eastern advices, the continued moderate receipts, and the fact that transportation facilities were somewhat improved. There was a better attendance of outside buyers than for a number of days past, and while there was no particular urgency in the demand from any quarter, the competition for the few good to choice drovers offered was quite active and all of this sort on sale were readily disposed of and at better prices than prevailed earlier in the week, the average advance being fully 25c per 100 lbs. So far as common to fair grades were concerned there was no material advance, though the market was firm, in sympathy with the upper qualities. The range of prices paid was $2.50@6.30; the inside figure for poor cows, bulls, stags, and scrawny heifers, and the outside for a drove of extra steers averaging 1,411 lbs. The major portion of the transfers, however, were within the range of $3.75@5.65. A car load of choice steers, averaging 1,385 lbs, fetched $6.00, and a few bunches were taken at $5.85@5.90, but the number of sales at over $5.65 was small. Only a few feeders were in the market, and prices of stock cattle must be considered unchanged. Butchers bought chiefly at $3.00@4.00, though in some instances higher prices were paid. Veal calves met with some demand at about former rates, or at $3.50@5.75 for common coarse heavy to choice light. The market closed firm, with all marketable stock sold. Several thin rough lots are still awaiting buyers.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,450 lbs and upwards	$6.15@6.30
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.65
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.50
Cattle—Texas Northern summered	2.50@3.50
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	3.75@4.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
16	choice shipping steers	1,388	$6.00
32	choice shipping steers	1,351	5.62½
32	choice shipping steers	1,302	5.90
14	choice shipping steers	1,307	5.90
16	fair shipping steers	1,225	4.75
34	fair shipping steers	1,098	4.75
34	butchers' stock	1,028	3.85
18	butchers' stock	1,111	4.12½
16	smooth fleshy steers	1,125	4.75
57	smooth fleshy steers	1,097	4.60
16	smooth fleshy steers	1,169	4.70
13	butchers' stock	1,077	3.62½
42	choice steers	1,337	5.87½
24	medium steers	1,160	5.00
78	choice steers	1,342	5.70
32	choice shipping steers	1,385	5.70
53	fat pony steers	1,086	4.90
15	choice steers	1,365	5.85
33	good steers	1,168	5.25
15	good steers	1,400	5.30
50	good steers	1,273	5.30
18	fat poney steers	1,125	5.00
17	choice steers	1,292	5.75
21	stock steers	890	3.87½
33	good steers	1,276	5.30
15	butchers' stock	1,042	2.87½
37	medium steers	1,148	4.62½
18	Texas cattle	1,062	3.12½
13	butchers' cattle	1,049	4.25
18	butchers' stock	1,061	4.25
18	butchers' stock	1,046	3.00
13	medium steers	1,088	4.62½
34	medium steers	1,209	4.75
16	medium steers	1,160	4.75
61	extra steers	1,411	6.30
80	choice steers	1,294	5.85
15	good steers	1,400	5.65
20	good steers	1,145	5.10
19	cows	1,020	3.00
18	cows	1,086	3.05
20	stock steers	905	3.75

HOGS—Notwithstanding the fact that one or two of the packers were "out of the market," and some others seemed disposed to take hold very sparingly, a very firm feeling was early developed, and yesterday's prices were fully sustained for all descriptions, while light-weights readily commanded an advance. Shippers operated on a more liberal scale than for many days past, and fair to choice light hogs were salable at prices fully 10c ℔ 100 lbs higher than prevailed yesterday. No full car-loads sold under $3.90, while the bulk changed hands at $3.95@4.20. The extreme range was $3.80@4.30, Gregory, Strader & Co. obtaining the outside figure for 77 head, averaging 198 lbs. The receipts, as will be seen, were light, and at the close about all the offerings had been disposed of, and the market closed as it opened, firm. We append the following

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
77	198	$4.30	16	282	$3.85	26	293	$3.90
63	195	4.25	63	188	4.20	41	324	4.05
48	308	3.90	63	200	4.20	32	286	4.00
36	346	4.05	46	359	4.10	44	331	3.95
35	350	4.00	26	288	4.20	42	309	3.95
43	358	3.95	25	292	4.00	63	214	4.15
40	302	3.95	49	349	4.05	45	195	4.15
43	324	4.00	73	171	4.20	46	215	4.15
42	395	4.10	125	216	4.20	55	187	4.15
32	289	4.00	51	303	4.05	49	299	4.05
294	380	4.10	27	279	3.95	58	210	4.15
48	178	4.20	75	332	4.07½	94	344	4.05
36	246	4.15	35	310	3.95	31	332	4.05
78	419	4.05	33	309	3.90	200	205	4.20
48	354	4.15	74	210	4.15	141	353	4.05
78	167	4.20	54	205	4.25	32	510	4.10
87	346	4.10	25	339	4.00	213	320	4.10
174	308	4.00	69	200	4.15	59	186	4.20
44	230	4.20	53	322	4.00	54	206	4.15
73	211	4.20	66	200	4.20	34	314	4.00

SHEEP—There was no decided change in the condition of this market. A fair local and Eastern demand existed, and the supply, which was moderate, was picked up at fair prices. We quote: Common at $3.75@4.25; medium at $4.50@4.75, and good to choice at $5.00@6.00.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

Pursuant to the directions of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, by an order made, and the statute in such case made and provided, that a second dividend or distributive payment of twenty-five cents on the dollar of the debts of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company will be made on the 1st day of February, 1873, at the office of the subscriber, No. 153 Broadway, New York City. Claimants in Chicago will be paid at that time, at the office of ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner of Clark and Madison-sts., Room 3. CARLISLE NORWOOD, Receiver Lorillard Fire Insurance Company.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:30 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:15 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:30 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 5:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:35 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	§ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	§ 3:20 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	§ 9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 31 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Express	10:30 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Express	10:30 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:45 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
St. Paul & Green Bay Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out-freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In-freight office at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts. Freight and Ticket office, 168 Washington-st.

Taking effect Dec. 1, 1872.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:30 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	†*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	§ 3:35 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:00 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	‡*10:00 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*8:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Advertising Agencies.
H. H. CHANDLER & CO. are authorized to receive advertisements for all Chicago daily papers at their lowest rates; also for any newspaper or periodical in the U. S. and foreign countries. 91 Madison-st.
THAIN, PAINE & CO., 89 Madison-st.

Banks.
SECOND NATIONAL, s. w. corner Madison and Clark.

Billiards (Phelan & Collender Tables).
STEPHANI, MONHEIMER & HART, 69 State-st.

Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.
CAMERON, AMBERG & CO., 14 and 16 W. Randolph.
JOHN H. SMALL & CO., 157 and 159 South LaSalle.
DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANN, 67 W. Washington-st.
J. W. MIDDLETON, 55 State-st.

Carriages.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.

Clocks.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 567 Wabash-av.

Crockery, China, Glassware, Lamps, &c.
FRENCH ABRAM & CO., 327 Wabash-av.

Cutlery.
HENRY SEARS & CO., 31 and 33 South Canal-st.

Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 East Madison-st.

Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal-st.

Fresco Painters and Glass Stainers.
OTTO JEVNE & CO., 79 and 81 Dearborn-st.

Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 230 to 236 Wabash-av.
J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 225 Wabash-av.

Hardware (Wholesale.)
MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 19 Lake-st.

Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.
M. GREENEBAUM, 161 West Randolph-st.

Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).
GILES, BRO. & CO., 266 & 268 Wab. & 234 W. Madison.
B. ALLEN & CO., suc. Stark & Allen, 127 State-st.
J. B. MAYO & CO., 280 Wabash-av., opp. Post Office.
WM. M. MAYO, 124 22d-st. and 152 West Madison-st.

Leather, Tanners' Oil and Tools.
C. C. WALLIN & SONS, 53 South Canal-st.

Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
WALSH & HUTCHINSON, 221 and 223 Wabash-av.

Oils, Naphtha, Gasoline (Wholesale).
KENLEY & JENKINS, 276 South Water-st.

Paper Dealers.
J. W. BUTLER & CO., 2 N. Desplaines, and 233 State.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 110 and 112 East Madison-st.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 73 West Washington-st.
W. C. CLARKE, 57 West Washington-st.
H. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 80 and 82 West Randolph.
McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 12 and 14 LaSalle-st.
NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 154 and 156 Michigan-av.
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 28 and 30 W. Washington.

Pianos and Organs.
W. W. KIMBALL, cor. Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.

Pig Iron.
A. B. MEEKER & CO., 278 Wabash-av.
RHODES & BRADLEY, 154 Washington-st.

Pumps.
H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 221 and 223 South Water-st.

Real Estate and Loans.
SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, LaSalle-st.

Saddlery Hardware.
GEORGE F. BRIGHAM & CO., 47 State-st.

Safes.
DIEBOLD & KINZLE, 57 State-st.
HERRING'S, 48 State, and cor. 14th and Indiana-av.
S. H. HARRIS, 62 South Canal-st.

Salt.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 41 Lake-st.

Sewing Machines.
THE LIGHT-RUNNING DOMESTIC, 74 State-st. Branches, 186 Twenty-second and 199 North Clark-st.

Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.
FINNEY BROTHERS, 214 and 216 South Water-st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 205 to 250 South Water.
PURRINGTON & SCRANTON, 250 & 273 South Water-st.

Stoves.
AMERICAN BASE BURNER, 141 East Lake-st.

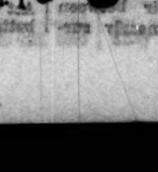
Tags and Jewellers' Findings.
DENNISON & CO., 28 South Canal-st.

Trunks.
CHAS. T. WILT, 144 State and 265 Wabash-av.

Undertaker.
SHELDON & DAVIES, 133 West Madison-st.
C. H. JORDAN, 113 Clark, near Court House.
JAMES WRIGHT, 13 N. Clinton, near Randolph-st.

Wrought Iron Pipe.
RANE BROS. M'F'G CO., 10 North Jefferson-st.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
5 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

LITERATURE.

"What Katy Did."

"What Katy Did" is a book for girls. Boys have plenty of sturdy literature, full of frolic and incitement to the gamesome as well as good. But writers persist in supplying children of the other sex with a very weak sort of stuff. When the authors of "Juvenile" literature write for girls, they are stricken with a kind of paralytic propriety. Podsnappian delicacy overcomes them. They would say nothing to bring a blush to the cheek of a young person,—not even the blush of joyous exercise and animation,—the glowing color that real girls have, even if those in books have it not. No other conception of young women is possible to them than the pensive flower of the family, who does love to sew, never tears her dress, is always good, and always dies young. Now, girls have ears, eyes, tongues, active legs and arms, and quick minds; and if they are fond of adventure and sport; and if they are worth anything, are full of warm, real, unruly blood, that leads them into escapes and exploits as serious as that of their brothers. These are the kind of children that Susan Coolidge writes of and for. There is an actuality about her girls. A book for girls is not to be judged by the masculine mind. It must stand or fall by the verdict of its young feminine readers. One of these assures us that "What Katy Did" is "perfectly splendid." It is delightful to find a book where there are breathing, full-blooded, rollicking girls, who come out real angels in the end, without being stupefied by the process.

Katy was a girl who tore her dress every day, hated sewing, and did not care a button about being called good.

Susan Coolidge says she knew Katy, and indeed writes with a suggestion of autobiography throughout. Katy planned to do a great many wonderful things, and in the end did none of them, but something quite different,—something she did not like at all at first, but which on the whole was a great deal better than any of the things she had dreamed about. This is the drift of the story; and the recital of the comical mishaps, pranks, trials, and victories of this great, awkward,—for "Katy was the longest girl that was ever seen,"—but noble child, is told with infinite humor and pathos, under the evident inspiration of a tender, womanly nature, recounting scenes, all of which she saw, and part of which, we guess, she was.

Katy was a dear, loving child, for all her careless habits, and made bushels of good resolutions every week of her life,—only, unluckily, she never kept any of them. She had fits of responsibility about other children, and longed to set them a good example; and, when the chance came, she generally forgot to do so. Katy's ideas flew like the wind, for, when she was not stud ying lessons, she was sewing or chatting with Aunt Izzie,—which she hated extremely,—there were always so many delightful schemes rioting in her brains that all she wished for was ten pairs of hands to carry them out. These same active brains got her into perpetual scrapes. She was fond of building castles in the air, and dreaming of the time when something she had done would make her famous. Now it was a great deal of work to happen to be famous at that time. Her eyes, which were black, were to turn blue; her nose was to lengthen and straighten; and her mouth, quite too large at present to suit the part of a heroine, was to be made over into a sort of rosy button. Meanwhile, and until these charming changes should take place, Katy forgot her features as well as she could, though to still the person on earth whom she most envied was that lady on the Tricopherous bottles, with wonderful hair which swept the ground."

Readers of "Mid Hemarch" will recognize her as a kind of Dorothea in the nursery.

She had a great many younger brothers and sisters, who were the occasion of a great deal that Katy did, good and ill as well as bad. One of these urchins alarms the house, by calling out at night, from his chamber, that these were robbers under his bed. Nothing would quiet him. He insisted they were there; he knew it, for he "heard them chewing his India-rubbers,"—proof conclusive to the youthful mind of a burglarious presence. Another brother, "Johnny," keeps a journal which is worth a laugh:

March 12—Have resolved to keep a journal.

March 13—Had corn beef for dinner, and cabbage, and potato, and apple-sause, and rice puding. I do not like rice puding when it is like ours. Charley Slack's kind is nice good. Maam, mind strays for me.

March 19—Forgit what I did. John and me saved our pie to take to school.

March 21—Forgit what did. Gridel cakes for breakfast. Debby didn't fry enuf.

March 24—Forgit to write in Sunday-ev. Corn beef for dinner. Studied my Bibel lesson. Aunt Issy said I was gredy. Have resolved not to think so much about things to eta. Wish I was a beter boy. Nothing petickaler for to-day.

March 25—Forgit what did.

March 27—Forgit what did.

April 1—Have decided not to kepe a journal any more.

Of all the books of this class that have issued from the American press of late, there are none that surpass this in a fine, robust, yet sweet and refined spirit, in quick and open sympathy with all the many moods and experiences of girlhood, and in loving guidance of those it wins by this sympathy to better and happier lives.

(Boston: Roberts Bros. Chicago: W. B. Keen & Cooke.

Books Received.

WONDERS OF SCULPTURE. By Louis Viardot. Illustrated with Sixty-two Engravings. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros.

WAVERLEY; OR, 'TIS SIXTY YEARS SINCE. By Sir Walter Scott, Bart. New York: Scribner, Willford & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros.

HOW I FOUND LIVINGSTONE: TRAVELS, ADVENTURES, AND DISCOVERIES IN CENTRAL AFRICA; Including an Account of Four Months' Residence with Dr. Livingstone. By Henry M. Stanley. With Maps and Illustrations after Drawings by the Author. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros.

BULWER'S LADY OF LYONS; WITH A COMPLETE IDIOMATICAL AND GRAMMATICAL VOCABULARY FOR THE USE OF THOSE WHO WISH TO TRANSLATE FROM ENGLISH INTO FRENCH, Preceded by Synopsis of the Most Useful Rules of French Grammar, and a Methodical Table of All Irregular Verbs Occurring in the Text. Also, Various Subjects for Original Composition in French, Most of Them under the Forms Adopted at Oxford and at West Point; a Short Letter in French, to be Answered in the Same Language. By Professor B. Mauriss, A.M., Late Assistant Professor, United States Naval Academy. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keen & Cooke.

BEECHWOOD. By Rembec Rutter Sprenger. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keen & Cooke.

THE EAGLE'S NEST: T. I. LECTURES ON THE RELATION OF NATURAL SCIENCE TO ART: Given Before the University of Oxford in Lent Term, 1872, by John Ruskin. New York: John Wiley & Son. Chicago: W. B. Keen & Cooke.

THE BIRDS OF NORTH AND MIDDLE AMERICA, By S. F. Baird, Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; Joseph Cooke, Illustrated from Drawings by J. G. C. Darley. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keen & Cooke.

THE LIBRARY OF WORLD'S BIBLE: A Description of the Sins and Some of the Inhabitants. From the French of Louis Figuier. New Edition. Revised by E. Peshevel Wright, M. D., Professor of Botany in the University of Dublin. With 439 Illustrations. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keen & Cooke.

PEMBERTON; OR, OVER HUNGRY TEARS AGO. By Henry Peterson, Author of "The Modern Job." Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keen & Cooke.

THE RELIGION OF HUMANITY. By O. B. Frothingham. New York: David G. Francis. Chicago: W. B. Keen & Cooke.

A COMPANION TO THE OLD TESTAMENT: Being A Plain Commentary or Scripture History Down to the Birth of Our Lord. Rivingtons, London, Oxford, and Cambridge.

THE GLENCOE SMASH-UP.

Chicago, Jan. 30, 1873.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

Sir: The destruction of the Kenosha train on the Milwaukee & Chicago Railroad yesterday morning, was a remarkable accident. It occurred a trifle over a mile north of Glencoe, at about fifteen minutes past 8 in the morning. It was extremely cold, the mercury being at 7:30 twenty degrees below zero. The accident was caused by a broken rail, of which some six feet on the east side was torn out. The engine kept the track, the baggage car and four passenger cars were thrown from the track and down an embankment of over twelve feet in height. The two forward passenger cars were thrown on to their sides, the other two remained partially upright, the rear of the fourth being at the top of the bank, still clinging to the track with the west wheel of the rear truck. The extreme rear car did not go off at all, though it passed over the broken rail There were, perhaps, fifty passengers, and but one—Mr. Sylvester Bullin, residing near Kenosha—was seriously injured. He died at 5 o'clock last night, a short time after reaching his home. The first intimation his wife had was the bringing in of her dying husband. He was burned to death. He was at the forward end of the smoking-car, and was thrown down under the stove, which still held its position, suspended at the upper side of the car. The door flew open (or was open at the time of the accident) and the burning contents of the stove, as the writer has learned it, were poured upon his stomach; his hands and feet were also burned most dreadfully. It was supposed all were out of the car, which was on fire and full of smoke, when the groaning of a man was heard, and he was discovered and rescued. That no more were killed is almost a miracle. Instead of *telescoping*, the cars were thrown off the track. The appearance of the wreck indicates that the rear platform of the second passenger car was struck by the front platform of the next car behind, and the platforms being new, strong iron work coming close together, they could not telescope, but were compelled to take a diagonal course, and the front end of the third started eastward down the bank, making a letter V, crushing a telegraph pole, and continuing on through the fence into the field, each dragging another car with it. The bodies of the cars, externally, are not much injured, though most of them flew from their trucks and slid along on the snow. The passengers of the two forward cars were compelled to get out either by stepping on and going over, or by going under a stove full of fire, the stoves all retaining their places throughout, suspended from the sides of the car, the doors of these suspended above the heads of the passengers sustaining the hot coals. Not a single stove door flew open and not a stove was broken or displaced, except the one in the forward end of the smoking car mentioned above. The seats on those cars which lay on their side were nearly all demolished, so that if the cars had taken fire from the stoves, cutting off exit at the doors, it would have been impossible for many to have reached the windows of the upper side, they being above the reach. Where the frame of a seat was left above, one could, if athletic, have swung himself up by it, and have escaped; and have assisted others; but with fire at each end, and the cold so intense that men could not work a wall, many would, though unhurt, have been burned alive in their prison. That those stoves full of fire should, through all the bounding along upon the ties, through the leap or slide down the bank, the crushing of a telegraph-pole, the crushing through the fence, and the overturning of the cars, have held their places, and the doors have kept clasped tight shut, while everybody and everything else inside was torn up and thrown about in wild disorder, is a marvel, and will long be remembered by many passengers as an evidence that even in the hour of threatened destruction there is a God who can overrule and save. The stoves were, as usual, fastened by iron rods to the floor at the bottom, and the doors were fastened by a spring which does not readily open; but in a crash like that, no one would expect them to hold fast when nothing else held fast.

A few blows with an ax will make a hole through the roof of a car, but there were no axes there. The cars of the Detroit & Milwaukee Railway are each provided with two axes, and two saws fastened in clasps at the ends of the cars. Every passenger car ought to be provided with them, and cars should not be heated by stoves. Almost every railroad disaster in the winter is rendered ten fold more terrible than it would otherwise be by fire from stoves burning the cars, and with them, the passengers. Some cars are heated without stoves; if some can be, all can be.

Ten or fifteen rods south of the place of yesterday's disaster, and near the railroad right-of-way, that if the accident had occurred there, the cars would have crushed the house and killed his family, resides a man who says that the passenger train, which went south about half an hour before the wrecked train, stopped in front of his house and backed up a little ways, and persons got off and went back to examine the track, and then went forward with their train, but no one was left to flag the next train. It is thought that that train broke the rail, but that in their search for it they did not go far enough back or did not notice it. Both trains were behind time.

Soon after the passengers got safely out of the wreck, most of them went to Glencoe to telegraph home, and for a physician, but there was no telegraph there. At least thirty men desired to pass it yesterday. It was less than 48 hours before the disaster that two citizens of Glencoe (the writer being one) applied at the office of Mr. Bliss, Superintendent of Telegraphs of that road in this city, for a telegraph station at Glencoe, and offered to pay for the apparatus. The reply received was that "the Company does not want a telegraph station there; if it did, it would order it. Once in ten miles is near enough."

Mr. A. W. Fletcher, of Glencoe, was the first citizen to reach the train after the disaster. Mr. St. Clair, the Conductor, says he asked no questions, but went to work, and was worth more in helping about the wreck, and in taking care of the unfortunate sufferer who was burned, than any other three persons about the train.

Judge Blodgett, Mr. Newell, Mr. Clarkson (lawyer), F. Fischer, E. H. Plummer, and Mr. Haines were among those on the train.

Yours, J. A. O.

PERSONAL.

Carlotta Le Clercq, the actress, is a guest at the Clifton House.

Hon. G. B. Gookins will lead the noon-prayer meeting to-day. Subject, "Cross Bearers."

The prize for the finest costume at the masquerade of "Our Club" was won by Miss Maggie Martin; that for the best character costume by W. C. Smith.

The following is a list of the newly, elected Directors of the Great Western Telegraph Company: A. H. Bliss, Chicago; John J. Bennett, Chicago; Jesse O. Norton, Chicago; Joshua Stark, Milwaukee; C. H. Moore, Clinton; R. B. Frary, Princeton; D. C. Farrell, Peoria; Anthony W. Street, Council Bluffs; James E. Boyd, Omaha; C. N. Rix, Topeka; Howard M. Holden, Kansas City.

"Little Frank" McCaffrey, of a morning paper, obtained a merited compliment from the Mayor yesterday. His Honor had a despatch handed him. He read it, and put it in his pocket. Frank promptly walked up to him and said: "Mr. Mayor, what is that despatch?" The Mayor smiled, and said: "It is a despatch from my daughter. I like to see enterprise in reporters," and Frank retired amid the laughter of the gentlemen present.

Gideon J. Tucker is mentioned as Mr. Cassidy's successor on the Albany *Argus*.

Lieutenant Mattson C. Sanbourne, of the Army, died in Helena, Mont., Jan. 12.

Milo Goodrich, M. C., of New York, has been in his seat only two days this session.

Alvah Crocker, M. C., of Massachusetts, is 71, and the oldest man in the House. Oakes Ames is 69.

B. G. Lennox, for a number of years Assistant General Manager of the Southern Minnesota Railroad, has resigned.

Governor Leslie, of Kentucky, has appointed W. L. Jackson, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, and Brigadier General in the Confederate army, to a Judgeship in Louisville.

Ex-Governor Magoffin and Congressman Beck, of Kentucky, will open a brown-stone quarry near the present Reserved Island quarry, early next season.—*Ashland (Wis.) Press.*

General John T. Averill, of the St. Paul (Minn.) Congressman, suffers much from his broken leg, and there are fears that amputation will be necessary.

Commander Kidder Randolph Breese, of the United States Navy, was married, on the 23d inst., to Miss Martha Irvin Curtin, daughter of ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania.

R. W. Hughes, formerly editor of the Richmond (Va.) *Examiner*, is spoken of in certain Republican circles at Washington as the possible successor of Postmaster General Creswell in the Cabinet.

J. W. Humbird, a son of Jacob Humbird, of the West Wisconsin Railroad, was married, in Sparta, Wis., lately to Miss Hattie L. Greenman, daughter of S. P. Greenman, the well-known hotel-keeper.

Mrs. Fair's agent wrote to the Manager of the Academy of Music, at Chicago, that she would deliver two lectures in that city, at $1,500 each. The Manager didn't see any money in it, and declined the offer; whereat somebody is offended. —*San Francisco Alta.*

Paul Messant, the husband of the daughter of Lola Montez, who calls herself the Princess Edithe Lolita, died, the 26th, in Long Island City, scarcely 30 years of age. He was a journalist, and when in Paris he was on the staff of *La Lanterne.*

Viscount de Rouge, member of the Institute, Professor at the College de France, and formerly Councillor of State, died, recently, at his chateau of Bois-Dauphin (Sarthe), from an attack of apoplexy. The deceased, who was 61 years of age, was one of the most learned men in Europe in Egyptian science.

Bishop Grace (Catholic) of St. Paul, Minn., has degraded the Rev. A Schirmer, pastor of the French Catholic Church in that city, for his continued communication with the Rev. Mr. Hillmar, formerly a Catholic priest, but now married and an Episcopal clergyman at St. Charles, Minn. The two clergymen were students together, and old friends.

TORTURE IN THE EAST.

How the Bey of Tunis Punishes Dishonest Revenue Collectors.

Theodorus, of Abyssinia, has been considered the most cruel and bloodthirsty ruler of modern times, but he has a rival sovereign who lives nearer the confines of civilization, and whose atrocious conduct should arouse the indignation of humane people throughout the world. That sovereign is the present Bey of Tunis, whose whole career since he became ruler of his country has been marked by arbitrary oppression and cruelties. A few of the aged sheiks of his country, who had known his character before he succeeded his father—a mild and amiable Prince—urged his mother to let her younger son ascend the throne of Tunis. The heir apparent heard of this, and, with the help of a few of his boon companions, he seized the reins of government.

No sooner was he in power than he vented his spite upon the above-mentioned men. Not only were nine of his victims lastingly and in the most merciless manner, but the eyes and tongues of them were torn out, and they were thrown in this terrible and utterly helpless condition, in the middle of July, into a desert spot, where they perished miserably, a prey to the pitiless rays of a scorching African sun, and to the equally pitiless beaks of vultures and buzzards. From that time the reign of the Bey of Tunis has been marked by deeds of cruelty, which, if they have not become generally known, because perpetrated upon persons of humbler condition in life than the illustrious victims mentioned above, have been none the less heinous. The Bey of Tunis is the Supreme Judge in his country. He tries criminals, and orders their immediate execution after hearing the case; or he annuls the decrees of the Kadis if they do not suit him, and he punishes the unfortunate prisoners according to his pleasure.

On the 5th of November last the Bey was in a more towering passion than ever before. He is an extravagant liver, and spends more money than the taxes of Tunis yield to him. During the second empire he negotiated a heavy loan in France, and some greedy Italian bankers have likewise advanced him large sums at exorbitant interest. Being afraid of France, the Bey of Tunis pays his creditors in that country punctually, but has little respect for Italy, and last summer several Italian men-of-war had to threaten his capital with bombardment before he made arrangements for paying the interest due to Italian bankers. Being thus a constant prey to financial embarrassments, he does not like to be swindled by his tax collectors. He is on the above mentioned 5th of November, he received trustworthy information that three of them, Badu-Ben-Hakim, Aldu-Ben-Fesi, and Diakr-Bes-Legu, had for years committed defalcations upon the Bey's treasury, and accounted for only two-thirds of all the taxes they had collected. The Bey sent for the faithless collectors, and, after telling him about their misdeeds, demanded what they were going to do about it. The three were so frightened by the anger of His Highness, that they fell upon their knees, and, confessing their crime, implored his mercy.

The Bey, unable to control his rage, sprang to his feet, and crying, "you shall die, dogs!" ordered the Kadi of Tunis to appear before him and try the prisoners in accordance with the old Moslem law. The Kadi hesitated, found the prisoners guilty, and asked the Bey what punishment should be inflicted. The Kadi told him that the law was that those who stole money from the Exchequer of the Caliph, the Sultan, or one of his vassels should be impaled. "Let them be impaled, then," said the Bey. Vainly did the wretched prisoners implore his mercy. The Bey remained inflexible, and the cruel sentence was carried into execution on the morning of the following day. An escort of fifty soldiers took the three condemned men to a sand mound on which had been erected the three instruments on which they were to suffer their excruciating agony. The doomed men looked dejected, but had reached a calmness which characterizes the Moslem when he considers his fate inevitable. Those three instruments of an agonizing death were strong iron spits about ten feet high.

About five feet from the ground there was a heavy nail through each of the spits. When the criminals reached the foot of the mound they were seized by six executioners. They quickly undressed the three doomed men, and then placed a high step-ladder close to one of the spits—two of them held the ladder, so that it did not fall—and one, a fellow of herculean strength, carried Badu-Ben-Hakim up toward the point of a spit. Raising the unfortunate man above it, he put him upon the spit. The victim uttered a wild scream as the cold iron entered his flesh, and seized the spit with his hands, but the executioner pressed him down heavily until he reached the cross-nail. Fortunately for the sufferer, he died almost instantly. The same atrocious operation was then performed upon Aldu-Ben-Fesi. He had seen the torture which his wretched predecessor had to undergo, and struggled feebly when the pitiless hands of the executioner seized him. The victim lived two or three minutes after he had been impaled, uttering feeble moans, and presenting an appearance than which nothing could be imagined more horrible. The third culprit seemed utterly indifferent to his fate, and died with the *sang froid* of a true Moslem.

NEWS AT LARGE.

Both the *Press* and *Pioneer*, of St. Paul, have been reduced in size.

—The pardon of E. C. Dantill, the Webster Bank defaulter, by President Grant, is pretty freely censured in the business community of Boston.

—None of the skaters have been drowned at St. Paul this year. When the ice gets to be sixteen feet thick, there is little danger of going through it.

—The New York *Times* is entering a vigorous protest against the Catholic priests having nearly the entire religious control of the prisons, almshouses, children's nursery on Randall's Island, hospitals, and other institutions which are entirely supported by tax-payers.

—The Black River Falls (Wis.) *Banner* says that many old loggers on Black River and its tributaries estimate that more than 100,000,000 feet will be put in this season.

—The corpse of Auber, the composer, was accidentally thrown into the Fosse Commune at the Pere la Chase, and his relatives had considerable difficulty in recovering it. The remains were finally buried at the Mount Parnasse Cemetery.

—It cost 1 per cent to fund $1,000,000,000 of 6 per cents in 1864 and 1865. By the most favorable way of reckoning, it costs 1¾ per cent to fund $500,000,000 of 5 per cents now.

—Captain E. B. Ward's Ludington (Mich.) furnace has been purchased by the Wyandotte Rolling Mill Company for $100,000, to be paid on the 1st of April next.

—The Railroad Commissioners of Massachusetts suggest for consideration the propriety of having railroads constructed and owned by parties who do not stock and operate them.

—The City of Philadelphia paid, last year, $1,100,809 net revenue to the State, not counting the railroads, that paid $1,408,384 more.

—While 3,000 copies of the Minnesota Governor's Message have been ordered printed in Norwegian, 3,000 in Swede, 3,000 in German, 2,000 in French, and 1,000 in Welsh, but 7,000 have been ordered printed in English. The reason assigned for printing so small a number in English is, that the message has been so widely circulated in the English papers that it is unnecessary.

—The administrator of the estate of Howard Crittenden, who was shot by Mrs. Fair at San Francisco, has brought suit against the Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Ct., to recover $10,000 on a life-policy. The plaintiff alleges in his complaint that the policy of insurance is concealed from his observation, so that he is unable to state the date of the policy or the amount of the premium.

—We find a very impressive and alarming anecdote in the London *Echo*. It is sent by a special correspondent from Chiselhurst, and is as follows: "When I inquired of M. Pietri, the late Emperor's Private Secretary, respecting the health of the Prince Imperial, that gentleman politely corrected me by a significant emphasis as he replied: '*His Majesty* supports himself with great courage.'" His little Majesty must remember M. Pietri when he enters into his Kingdom.

—The New Bedford (Mass.) *Mercury* relates that, during the prevalence of the small-pox in that city, an itinerant vender of fancy goods walked one day into a house where the red flag was displayed, and, after spreading his knick-knacks over all the chairs and tables in the sitting-room, asked, "At what hour does the auction begin?" His amazement, when told that the flag was a warning of small-pox, was immense, and he gathered up his traps and left in the quickest of double-quick time.

—The experience of the firemen and Boston Gas-Light Company, during the great conflagration, demonstrated that the presence in burning buildings of men who are acquainted with the gas-piping therein would be a great auxiliary to the department in suppressing fires. Recently a movement has been inaugurated whereby employees of the Gas Company will attend large fires, and take such precautions and measures as will prevent the leakage and explosion of gas. This will result in a great saving to the Company, and will prove of much assistance to the firemen. The Gas Corps will be uniformed.

—The Newburyport (Mass.) *Herald* says the ledge of rocks on which the ship Sir Francis went ashore has from time immemorial provided a never-failing supply of rock-cod, frost-fish, haddock, and pollock. Since the wreck of the steamship, the fishermen have not been able to supply Newburyport with fish, to say nothing about the country towns dependent upon that port for their supply,—an unprecedented state of affairs, considering the pleasant weather. During this period, the fishermen at Portsmouth, who fish in the same locality, have fared no better. Since the wreck, large numbers of dead frost-fish have been noticed upon Salisbury Beach, which has not occurred before. The Sir Francis had on board some 600 casks of bleaching-powders and soda-ash, and 36 bags of yellow coloring berries, which were thrown overboard. The question arises, was the water sufficiently impregnated by the alkalies and berries to produce this result?

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

14 NORTH GREEN-ST.—A FEW YOUNG MEN can be accommodated with board and lodging, at from $4 to $5 per week, according to room.

26 BISHOP COURT, FIRST DOOR FROM MADison-st., near Union Park.—Board and rooms, en suite or single. House newly furnished. All modern improvements.

47 SOUTH CURTIS-ST., BETWEEN WASHington-st. and Madison—Front room to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife; $5 a week.

72 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A PLEASANT AND sloony furnished front room, with board, suitable for two, and near ..... Hson-st.

83 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—ONE OR TWO NICELY furnished rooms to rent with first-class board; hot and cold water in room.

119 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—ONE PLEASANT ROOM, with board, for gentleman and wife, or two gents. A few day boarders accommodated at $4 per week.

179 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., CORNER HALsted.—Furnished front rooms to let; location very desirable.

363 WEST LAKE-ST., CORNER OF ANN-ST.—Board for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; this is an English home.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK.—An elegantly-furnished suite of rooms, and one large unfurnished room, with board. Location, house, and accommodations No. 1.

723 FULTON-ST.—ONE FRONT ROOM, HOT and cold water in room, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; $10 per week.

736 WEST LAKE-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board; terms reasonable. A few day boarders wanted.

A BERGEEN HOUSE, 29 ABERDEEN-ST.—ONE suite and single rooms, with board. A few day boarders can be accommodated.

South Side.

8 PARK ROW—FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT with board.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING HOUSE. First-class board, with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $1.00.

370 WABASH-AV.—TWO OR THREE SELECT gentlemen can secure nicely furnished rooms, with first-class board; terms moderate. References exchanged.

608 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, TWO ROOMS, with or without board, suitable for one or two gentlemen; day board furnished.

977 INDIANA-AV., CORNER TWENTY-FIRST-st.—Two very fine suits of front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board; room for single gentleman.

1015 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a large front alcove room, very handsomely furnished. Reference required.

1176 WABASH-AV.—A FINE SUITE OF FRONT rooms, with board.

1250 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM WITH board in a private family.

SOUTH SIDE, NEAR FAIRVIEW STATION—A front alcove room and suite of rooms, unfurnished or part furnished, with board. Modern house. Address P 36, care of Carrier 40.

SOUTH SIDE HOUSE, 1121 STATE-ST.—A QUIET family hotel. No sample room in the house. First-class table, $3 per week. Single rooms, 25 and 38 cents.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A FURNISHED OR PARTLY FURNISHED room, or two rooms, with board for gentleman and wife. Answer, giving description of room, M 73, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BRICK HOTEL, furniture, stable, bus and team, for sale or rent on easy terms, in the City of Monmouth, all in good running order, and doing a good business. Monmouth is on the C., B. & Q. and the R. R. I. & St. L. Railroads, with eight trains per day. Also, a good farm of 160 acres near the same. Chicago property taken in part pay. Address F 61, Tribune office, or GEO. W. SAVAGE, Monmouth, Ill.

A WELL-ASSORTED HARDWARE BUSINESS and tin shop, in the best location in Galesburg, with all modern improvements and machinery, is to be sold on account of sickness in the family. Lease long. Stock reasonably assorted and will be sold at invoice prices, amounting to $30,000. Terms of sale, $4,000 cash, the rest on time against approved securities. For information, apply or address BUELLER, 218 Adams-st., Chicago.

A CARRIAGE AND BLACKSMITH SHOP, IN good working order, for sale; blacksmith's tools and everything necessary for carriage work; good locality. Call at 167 North Clark-st.

A HALF INTEREST IN A LARGE WHOLESALE and retail bakery, grocery, and confectionery store, doing a large and constantly increasing business, for sale. Address TRADE, Tribune office.

BILLIARD HALL AND SAMPLE ROOM, DOING a first-class business, near the Academy of Music, for sale. Must be sold. A. H. McLEAN, 268 Wabash-av.

CITY DRUG STORE, ON SOUTH SIDE, WORTH $5,000, will be sold for $3,500 cash, if taken by the owner going out of the city; fixtures of latest style; select stock; brick store, splendidly located; good trade; cheap rent. Reason for selling, that chancellor of the exchequer, and a harpsichord. Address DRUGGIST, care Carrier 40.

COLORADO—A WELL-ESTABLISHED LUMBER business in Colorado Springs, Col., consisting of first-class saw mill and lumber yard, for sale. For particulars address AUSTIN H. WEIR, Colorado Springs, Col.

ENTERPRISING MEN, WHERE ARE YOU? For sale, and pay from the profits, the best monetized trade in America. DR. T. 26 W. Madison-st.

HOTEL OR DRIVE HOUSE, KNOWN AS DOWning's old stand, Bowmansville, 6½ miles north of Chicago City Hall, for sale on easy terms. Call or address GEORGE HAVILL, 31 East Polk-st.

LONG-ESTABLISHED DRUG STORE, WITH clean stock and first-rate reputation, for sale immediately. Present owner is about to leave the city, and must dispose of his business. Address P. O. Box 561, Rockford, Ill.

MEN OF SMALL MEANS, IN CITY OR COUNTRY wanting a sure-paying business, call, or address, 5 South Clinton-st.

THE PALACE SLEEPING AND REFRESHMENT Saloon, Englewood, for sale a bargain. Enquire 79 West Madison-st. Furniture and building new. Inquire at the premises, or 28 South Halsted-st.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF CHOICE CONfectionery, cigars and fancy goods, everything new, at 979 West Madison-st., corner of Ann, for sale at a bargain, or exchange for real estate.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES, 24 General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, 79 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and learn something to their advantage.

SOUTH SIDE RESIDENTS PATRONIZE THE Office of the Singer Sewing Machine, located for your convenience at 158 Twenty-second-st.

SINGER—BUY YOUR SEWING MACHINES AT No. 164 Madison-st., 215 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments. Open evenings.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. M. SWILING, 29 South Desplaines-st., 167 Milwaukee-av., and 171 Twenty-second-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF NICHols and Pearce, 244 South Halsted-st. and 188 North Clark-st., corner Ohio. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments and sewing given when desired. Machines repaired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, 155 and 157 Lake-st. Machine [illegible] warranted for 5 years. Salesroom, No. 209 West Madison-st. We want experienced canvassers, to whom we will pay a liberal commission. Wilson Sewing Machine Company.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A LADY'S GOLD WATCH (ON ONE OF THE avenues), blue enamelled back, with figure of child on case. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to 65 Ashland-av.

LOST—WEDNESDAY EVENING, ABOUT 6 o'clock, on Van Buren-st., or on Wabash-av. between Van Buren and Thirtieth-sts., one black satchel containing clothing. Suitable reward will be paid for its return to 150 to 156, South Canal-st.

LOST—$5 REWARD—A WHITE SPITZ DOG, about seven months old. The finder will receive the above reward by returning him to 19 Lake-av., A. G. PIERCE.

FOUND—A MARE, BETWEEN 4 AND 7 O'CLOCK last evening, F. C. VIERLING, 80 Third-av.

STRAYED—A NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, ONE YEAR old, black, with bay feet and bob tails; about two feet high, answering to the name of Nelly. A reward of $5 will be paid to the party that returns the same to PETER KAUER, 309 South Fourth-av.

TAKEN UP—ON WEST TWELFTH-ST., ON TUESday, one brown pony. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges. 12 BRENNAN, No. 81 Hill and 91 West Twelfth-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED, FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 627.

NO DIVORCE, NO FEE—DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained for cause upon reputable terms. Call or address Room A, No. 97 South Clark-st., Dodge's Block.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, lawsuits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, or anything you do know. Cure fits, paralysis, rheumatism, diseases of sore throat, nervous prostration, female diseases, epilepsy, spine, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 301 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID NEW PIANOS $180 LESS than the usual prices. Also, one new Chickering piano, one Chickering do., for $300, in good order, and a 7-octave piano to rent for $7. 251 Park-av., West Side.

PIANOS TO RENT, OR FOR SALE ON MONTHLY payments. Lowest prices in the city. H. GOOLD & SON, 18 Cottage Grove-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE INSIDE PROPERTY—Lake-st., south west corner Madison-st., 99x119 feet.

Michigan-av., southwest corner Harrison-st., 77x170 feet.

Michigan-av., adjoining Tremont House, 62x170 feet.

Michigan-av., near Eldridge-court, with house, 60x170 feet.

Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st., 24x170 feet.

Wabash-av., near Eldridge-court, with house, 60x170 feet. Lease, 40 years.

Wabash-av., southeast corner Thirty-fourth-st., 225x175 feet.

Clark-st., north of Van Buren-st., 100x100 feet.

State-st., south west corner Thirty-sixth-st., 66x125 feet.

State-st., near Randolph (99 years' lease), 20x66 feet.

River-st., near bridge (3-story warehouse), 20x70 feet.

Chicago Avenue, near Thirty-seventh-st., 100x200 feet.

J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS—BEAUTIful lots on

Grand-av. (Thirty-ninth-st.)

Oakwood boulevard, and South Park boulevard, at low prices, and on very easy terms.

These fine lots immediately adjoin the city limits, and possess every advantage for residence purposes that could be desired.

The attention of builders and capitalists is especially called to this property.

Call at 25 Fifth-st., and the terms such as cannot be obtained elsewhere.

J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUSINESS LOTS ON Fifth-av., near Monroe-st., near Canal-sts. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 149 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON HARRISON-ST., NEAR Western-av., at $1,000 and $1,200 each.

Lots on Mohor-st., near Southwestern-av., at $1,250 each.

Lots on Leavitt-st., near Wicker Park, at $1,000 each.

KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 149 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—112x198 FEET, ON MADISON-ST., between Oakley and Western-av; also 112x194 ft., south front, on Monroe-st., between Oakley and Western-av.; terms to suit. SNYDER & LEE, 24 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—87x165 FEET, EAST FRONT, SHERman-st., between Harrison and Polk-sts. Will sell 50 feet if parties wish; terms to suit. SNYDER & LEE, 24 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING LOTS—315x125 feet, corner Kinzie-st. and Western-av.; 80x125 feet, corner Oakley and Kinzie-sts.; also, 62x125 feet, corner Kinzie and Oglesby-sts. No cash payment required of parties who wish to improve immediately. SNYDER & LEE, 24 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—EXTRAORDINARY LEASES, RUNning 99 years:

State-st., near Randolph, 22x64 ft., east front.

Wabash-av., near Eldridge-court, 40x170 ft., east front.

Michigan-av., adjoining Tremont House, 20x110 ft., east front.

These are not only the best, but they are the only, leases of the kind in the city. Apply to

H. F. KEITH & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 12, Rice Block.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE INVESTMENT. A rare opportunity is thus presented to secure a first-class piece of property (adjoining that cannot be obtained from anyone else). J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF VAN Buren-st. and Centre-st., 132x168 feet. SNYDER & LEE, 24 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT octagon stone front dwelling house of 12 rooms, on Throop-st., 2 doors north of Fifty-seventh-st., Hyde Park. SNYDER & LEE, 24 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and

WASHINGTON.

[Continued from the First Page.]

valid Pensions, reported a bill directing the restoration to the pension rolls of the names of such pensioners of the war of 1812 as was struck from the rolls under the act of Feb. 4, 1872, on account of having aided or encouraged the rebellion, the pensions to be paid from the passage of this act; also, entitling such persons to the benefits of the act of the 14th of February, 1871, granting pensions to the survivors of the war of 1812.

Mr. MAYNARD moved to amend by providing for the payment of arrearages to those who furnished proof of their loyalty during the rebellion.

After a long discussion, the bill, without Maynard's amendment, passed.

At half-past 1, Joseph B. Stewart, the recusant witness, who yesterday refused to testify before the Credit Mobilier Committee, was presented at the bar of the House by the Sergeant-at-Arms. In answer to the question by the Speaker, whether he was ready to answer all the proper inquiries of the Committee, Stewart spoke for an hour, denying that he was in contempt; that matters were not his own but his client's, and that he was not advised of any law which conferred even upon Congress the right to question him upon them. Whatever the consequences, the confidence of those who had trusted in him should rest in his own bosom.

Mr. DAWES moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That Joseph B. Stewart, having been heard by the House, pursuant to an order heretofore made, requiring him to show cause why he should not answer the questions propounded him by the Committee, has failed to show sufficient cause why he should not answer the same, and that the said Stewart be considered in contempt of the House, for failure to make answer thereto.

The resolution was agreed to, with but one vote in the negative.

Mr. WILSON, Chairman of the Select Committee, offered in addition a resolution providing for the retention of Stewart in custody until he shall have appeared before the Committee and answered all proper questions. He moved the previous question.

Mr. SARGENT desired to substitute the resolution by ordering Stewart to be committed to the jail of the District of Columbia, and kept there till the close of this Congress, unless sooner discharged by order of the House.

Mr. WILSON declined to allow the substitute to be offered.

Mr. HOAR suggested a substitute remanding Stewart to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms to abide the further order of the House. The previous question was then seconded.

Mr. HOAR then offered his resolution remanding Stewart to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms to abide the further order of the House, with permission to be taken before the Committee to testify if he desires to do so, and moved the previous question, which the House refused to second.

Mr. SARGENT then offered his substitute, ordering Stewart to be committed to the jail of the District of Columbia, and there held in close confinement until released by the further order of the House on his own application, and showing that he has purged himself of all contempt by answering truly all questions that have been or may be propounded to him by order of the House, through its Committee.

Sargent's substitute was rejected—yeas, 56; nays, 140.

Mr. KERR desired to amend Wilson's resolution by making it provide for keeping Stewart in custody in the jail.

Mr. MAYNARD objected.

Mr. SARGENT moved to lay Wilson's resolution on the table, so that a new resolution might be offered. He had no idea having this man kept in custody at the Arlington House, and of having the House pay large hotel bills for him. The motion was rejected.

Mr. Wilson's resolution was then adopted, remanding Stewart to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, to be detained until further order of the House, unless he declared his willingness to appear and answer before the Committee.

The SPEAKER, addressing Stewart, asked him whether he was now willing to appear before the Committee and make answer to the questions, for refusal to answer which he had been ordered into custody.

Mr. Stewart replied that he declined disclosing anything confided to him as counsel.

Stewart was then removed from the hall in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. SARGENT then desired to offer, as a matter of privilege, a resolution on the same subject, but the SPEAKER ruled that as the matter had been disposed of and was no longer before the House, the resolution was not a question of privilege.

Mr. SARGENT appealed from the decision of the Chair but the Speaker was sustained,—113 to 34.

The House then (4 o'clock) went into Committee of the Whole, Eldridge in the chair, on the

FORTIFICATION BILL.

The bill appropriates $1,999,000. The Committee rose, the bill was passed, and the House Adjourned.

POMEROY'S FALL.

The Senator Prostrated by Serious Illness—He is Expected to Resign Within a Few Days—More Bribery Deposits—Brief Biographical Sketch of the Newly-Elected Senator.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Jan. 30.—The indignation over the bribery exposure is changing to a feeling of regret and pity. Pomeroy is crushed down, and fears are expressed that the blow will kill him. Physicians were at his bedside all night, and to-day pronounce his mental sufferings alarming.

The Senator, as stated last night, was arrested last evening on the charge of bribery, and gave a bond of $5,000 for his appearance to-morrow at 2 o'clock. Senator York was also arrested, but dismissed, G. W. Glick, Pomeroy's attorney, stating that the Senator had not denied the statement of York.

Pomeroy's nearest friends, who have stood by him all through the canvass, say that York was persistent in his efforts to gain the confidence, friendship, and money of the Senator.

To the Associated Press.

TOPEKA, Jan. 30.—Senator Pomeroy is lying seriously ill at his private residence in this city, and his physicians have forbidden admission to his room.

The Senator has reconsidered his determination to make a public statement concerning the York disclosure, and will say nothing on the subject until his case comes on trial, set for to-morrow, but will in all probability be postponed on account of his sickness.

There is a rumor current to-night that he will not resume his seat in the Senate, but tender his resignation to Governor Osborn within two or three days.

Further deposits of bribe money are said to have been made with the Secretary of the Senate to-day to the amount of $6,600. The money was paid in it is said by members of the Legislature, who received it from Pomeroy, but their names have not been disclosed.

ATCHISON, Ks., Jan. 30.—United States Senator elect, John J. Ingalls, reached his home in this city to-night. He was received at the depot by a large concourse of friends, with music and salvos of artillery. Thence he was escorted to Corinthian Hall where an immense crowd was assembled. He addressed the audience in a brief, but eloquent and feeling speech. Addresses were made by several other gentlemen. The meeting was very enthusiastic. All classes and parties predict a brilliant career of usefulness and honor for the young Senator.

Mr. Ingalls is a lawyer, a native of Essex County, Mass., and is 38 years old. He is a graduate of Williams College, Massachusetts, and came to Kansas in 1858. He was a member of the Wyandotte Constitutional Convention of 1859, and elected to represent his county in the State Senate in 1861. He ran for Lieutenant Governor on the anti-Lane ticket in 1862 and 1864, but was not elected. Since that time he has not been in political life except as a campaign orator. He is a man of extraordinary intellectual power, and is generally conceded to be one of the most scholarly and cultivated men in the State. He is in moderate circumstances, and is a man of unexceptionable purity of character and spotlessness of reputation.

Colored Miners.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 30.—The coal miners at New Lisbon, Ohio, struck for an advance of wages last Monday, and their demands not having been acceded to, have been unemployed ever since. On Tuesday last the proprietors introduced into the mines some sixty negroes, from Richmond and Norfolk, Va., for the purpose of supplying the places of those miners who refused to work at the old rates. The appearance of the newly-employed laborers caused considerable curiosity and excitement in town and at the mines. It seems that this is the first attempt that has been made to solve the difficulty of miners' strikes in this manner, and the result will be looked for with interest.

Post Office Irregularities.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Jan. 30.—Boyd, late Assistant Postmaster here, was arrested yesterday on a charge of irregularities in his accounts.

FOREIGN.

The Russian Heart Fired on the Khivan War.

Thiers Refuse to Accept the Conclusions of the Committee of Thirty.

No Truth in the Reported Death of "Poor Carlotta."

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—A public meeting, to raise funds for the erection of a monument to the poet Campbell, was held in Glasgow last night, and $2,500 were subscribed.

It is reported that American bankers of London loaned Napoleon $200,000 to facilitate a *coup* he was meditating, and that since his death the money has been returned to them.

Daniel Redding, convicted and imprisoned for participating in the Fenian riot at Manchester, in 1867, and who has just been released from custody, has prosecuted the prison doctors for gross cruelties, which he alleges were practised upon him. Redding has made an affidavit in support of his complaint, in which he charges that, while he was suffering from a paralytic stroke, the doctors pricked his flesh with hot needles, and also burned him with hot irons.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—It is probable that the present tolls on despatches by the Atlantic Cable will soon be reduced.

AFRICA.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—A special from London says that Sir Bartle Frere, after his arrival at Zanzibar, visited the Sultan, accompanied by a number of American and British officers. They met with a grand reception. Sir Bartle delivered the Queen's letter.

The British flagship Glasgow, a corvette, and the Daphne and Britain are on the coast. Three slavers were captured last week by the Glasgow's boats.

News from Dr. Livingstone says his health has improved.

A war was going on in the Ourori country.

Sir Bartle goes to the coast on the 24th, and will go some distance into the interior.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 30.—Public opinion is in an excited state over the accounts of the atrocious cruelties enacted by the Khivans on the Russians, who have fallen into their hands. The people are heartily in favor of the expedition against Khiva, and demand the exemplary punishment of the Khan. Military preparations for the campaign are being pushed forward with vigor. The total force will probably number 50,000 men. The Prince and others high in rank, are volunteering to accompany the army.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 30.—The defeat of the Carlist force under the Cure of Santa Cruz, by General Gonsolas, was a greater victory than at first reported. Forty-seven insurgents were killed, and over 100 wounded.

In the Lower House of the Cortes, yesterday, a Deputy moved that the bill for the abolition of slavery be amended so as to take effect on the date of its passage.

The recent defeat of the Carlists produced a most favorable impression on the population. Many Carlists are throwing down their arms and returning to their homes.

The Queen of Spain yesterday gave birth to a boy.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—President Thiers yesterday informed Delarcy that he cannot accept the Constitutional project submitted to him by the Committee of Thirty.

The number of alleged Nationalists arrested in Montmartre is 122.

There was an excited debate in the National Assembly, this afternoon, over the revelations of the Committee of Inquiry, concerning the Lyons war contracts. During the discussion, M. Carayon declared that he had seen an order of General Briscoll's in which was mentioned the written instructions received from M. Challemel, Prefect of Lyons, ordering M. Carayon and a number of other officers of the Garde Mobile to be shot. M. Challemel, who is now a member of the Assembly, denied the assertion of M. Carayon, and asked that an inquiry be made.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, Jan. 30.—The late Dowager Empress of Brazil was buried to-day.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—Several German newspapers report the death of the ex-Empress Carlotta, widow of Maximilian, at Dresden.

LATER.

DRESDEN, Jan. 30.—The report in the Berlin papers that the ex-Empress Carlotta was dead is untrue. The Empress is still living, but her condition is such that death is probable at any moment.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, Switzerland, Jan. 30.—The Swiss Government has appointed a Secretary of the second class to the Legation at Washington.

ITALY.

ROME, Jan. 30.—Randolph Rogers, the American sculptor, has been made a member of the Roman Academy of St. Luke, the first citizen of the United States who has received the honor.

BULGARIA.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—A Constantinople despatch says an emeute of an alarming character occurred to-day near Rustichuk, a fortified city in Bulgaria, fifty-five miles east of Nicopolis, in which thirteen Bulgarians and ten Greeks were killed. The cause of the disturbance has not transpired. During the riot the streets were crowded with a furious populace, and the authorities found it necessary to intervene. Guns and pistols were freely used, and, besides the killed, a number are reported wounded. Order was finally restored and several leading rioters arrested.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Arrival of the Peruvian-China-Japan Embassy—A Peace Commission to the Modocs—Movements of the Military—Rainy Weather—Wife Murder—Mrs. Fair's Lecture Experiences—The Gallows.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—The steamer Montana arrived from Panama to-day, with the Peruvian Embassy to China and Japan on board. The members of the legation are all well. They will remain in this city for several days.

A movement is making to send Elijah Steele, a prominent lawyer and old resident of Yreka, and other citizens, unarmed, to the camp of Jack, for the purpose of treating with him for peace.

General Gillem will leave Yreka to-day for Fairchild's camp. He announces his determination to attack the Modocs as soon as reinforcements arrive.

After several days of a dry, electrical north wind prevailing along the whole coast-line and far into the interior, with heavy sand-storms in the southern counties, the weather changed last night, and rain fell bountifully, with a fair prospect to-day of its continuance.

Dennis Coleman, of this city, beat his wife till she died from the effects of the injuries received. The Coroner's jury last night rendered a verdict accusing him of the crime of manslaughter.

Laura D. Fair lectured last night at Hamilton Hall, Sacramento, upon "Wolves in the Fold." She was exceedingly bitter upon the San Francisco press and clergy, and the attorneys and the jury that first tried her. She proposes lecturing again in the same place.

Joel H. Mansfield, was tried to-day for an attempt to murder his lover, Miss Hein. The jury deliberated six hours, but failed to agree, and were discharged by the Court.

Mrs. Fair is trying to get the lecture hall at Stockton, but has thus far been unsuccessful.

James Dowling was shot last night by John Tuers, and died this afternoon.

Panache Balencia will be hanged for murder, to-morrow, at Fairfield, Solano County.

Railroad Accidents.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Jan. 30.—Yesterday's Green Bay express north on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad was thrown off the track at Harvard, Ill., by a broken rail, and the engine Perry L. Smith, and mail car somewhat damaged. The train was delayed several hours. Fortunately no one was injured.

The night express south, last night, was also delayed several hours by an accident near Fond du Lac. Broken rails seem to be unusually common, as no less than seven were found yesterday between Clinton and Shopiere, Wis., a distance of three miles.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 30.—Captain Wm. H. Willey, a prominent real estate broker of this city, was found dead on the Western & Atlantic Railroad track near Dalton, Ga., this morning. It is supposed that he fell from the cars while passing from the smoking to the sleeping car. Mr. Willey left here on Tuesday evening with a party of gentlemen for Florida.

DAYTON, O., Jan. 30.—John Varable, an inmate of the Soldiers' Home, while driving a wagon loaded with lumber across the track near the Sandusky depot in this city, was run over by a passing locomotive and almost instantly killed. The deceased was formerly of Louisville, Ky.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 30.—P. W. Wiley, of Indianapolis, *en route* to Florida, while passing from the sleeping to the smoking-car, last night, on the Western & Atlantic Road, near Dalton, fell between the cars. The body was not discovered until other trains had passed over it.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 30.—The 5:45 p. m. passenger train from this city for Northampton, on the New Haven & Northampton Railroad, was thrown from the track at Hemden, four miles from this city, this evening, by a broken rail. Sixteen persons were injured, several seriously.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

WISCONSIN.

SENATE.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 30.—In the Senate to-day, a resolution making a drive at the Lobby was introduced, and referred to the Special Committee on Exempting Property from Taxation.

Bills were introduced requiring County Treasurers to give bonds with two sureties; to provide for the proper distribution of the drainage fund; to amend the law providing for the incorporation of villages.

A bill was passed requiring the collection of certain statistics by the Registers of Deeds with the view of more fully equalizing the State taxes.

An Assembly bill was concurred in providing that associations for the purpose of manufacturing cheese and other dairy products may be incorporated with a capital stock of not less than $2,000.

ASSEMBLY.

Petitions were presented for the repeal of the laws exempting property from taxation, and for biennial sessions; also of Calkins and Proudfoot for the payment of the balance of their claim against the State. A resolution was offered for a clerk to the Committees on Judiciary and Enrolled and Engrossed Bills. The resolution for commission to codify the laws was postponed to the 6th prox., with the view of seeing what is likely to be done about a Constitutional Convention.

Yesterday's resolution referring to a Select Committee composed of members of the District along the line of the land grant road from Portage to Lake Superior, the question, whether any further legislation was necessary to secure the building of the land grant road from Portage to Stephens' Point, was amended by inserting one member each from Manitowoc, Sheboygan, and Milwaukee Counties, instead of Fon du Lac, Waupaca, Portage and Superior District Counties, and the Speaker appointed Rankin, Pullman, and Palmer as such.

Bills were introduced: To repeal the law of 1864, exempting the West Wisconsin Railroad lands from taxation; to dispense with first day's Registry Boards meeting in towns having less than 350 voters; to amend Section 27, Chapter 138 Revised Statutes, so as to require officers serving summons in civil actions to indorse the date of summons; to facilitate the collection of debts against contractors by allowing laborers to garnishee the municipalities for which the contractors are working; to provide that any member of the Legislature or State officer who accepts a free pass over railroads going to and from Madison shall forfeit their mileage, and $50 of their salary, and requiring an oath that they have had no such pass; to provide for the payment of the verdict of Calkins and Proudfoot against the State; authorizing town Supervisors to lay out highways in certain cases.

Bills passed authorizing the Board of Education of the City of Madison to borrow $25,000 from the State trust funds for building a high school; to provide that the drainage fund should be distributed in July instead of June; to provide that school district meetings, except in graded and union school districts, be held on the last Monday of August; authorizing Town Boards, in counties where there is no county poor system, to expend money for temporary relief, not exceeding $300, and charge to the county.

Assembly bills were killed relating to sale of lands of deceased persons for the payment of debts, and amending Sections 17 and 21, Chapter 94, Revised Statutes, to require all license moneys to be paid into the Poor Fund; also, Senate bill declaring Masons, Odd Fellows, Good Templars, Druids, etc., benevolent societies, and so exempt from taxation.

A number of bills considered in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading. Among them—to repeal the laws providing for attorneys' fees in Justices' Courts, and that in case a village loses its corporate organization, any judgment existing against it may be collected from the taxable property of the district included in the village limits. The session was nearly three hours long.

INDIANA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOUSE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 30.—The Senate bill to regulate the passenger and freight rates on roads was reported with some verbal amendments from the Judiciary Committee, and its passage recommended. A lengthy discussion ensued on the merits of the bill, and the report was concurred in and amendments adopted.

Various amendments were offered, when a motion was made that the bill be made the special order for next Thursday, to give the railroad companies time to criticise it.

The hour having arrived for the special order, the bill to provide for the appointment of a County Superintendent of Schools, and defining his duties, was taken up, and read the third time, with the amendments adopted in Committee of the Whole. A reconsideration of the vote by which the bill was ordered to be engrossed prevailed, and on motion the bill was considered by sections. The consideration of the bill and various proposed amendments occupied nearly the whole day, and finally it was referred to a Special Committee of five.

A bill was introduced to cede to the United States the jurisdiction of the property occupied by the Evansville Post Office.

The Senate concurrent resolution, not to pay claims for services rendered or material furnished to the State Prisons, to the special session, unless the same were presented twenty days previous to the close of the present session, was not concurred in.

The Senate amendments to the House bill, providing that the rate of interest on judgments shall be the same as expressed in the contracts; that the law shall not apply to contracts heretofore made, and an emergency clause, were concurred in.

The bill to regulate the office of Secretary of State was passed.

SENATE.

A communication was received from the Governor, transmitting a communication from the United States Commissioners on Fish, together with a communication from Governor Bagley, of Michigan, and a copy of a bill pending in the Michigan Legislature. The bill provides for an appropriation of $10,000 for the year 1873, and a like sum for 1874, and for the establishment of two fish-breeding establishments. The matter was referred to the Committee on Public Expenditures.

The order of business was suspended to clear the files of bills on a second reading. A large number were disposed of, and the Senate went into a Committee of the Whole, to consider the messages of Governors Baker and Hendricks. The subjects discussed in the messages were referred to appropriate Committees, and the consideration of Senate bills on a second reading was resumed, and occupied the balance of the session.

IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATE.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 30.—The Senate to-day resumed the consideration of Title 16 of the estates of decedents. No important amendments were made, and the bill passed. Title 6 of revenue was again considered, and, after a long discussion, many motions, and some excitement, all the new amendments proposed were voted down, the bill put upon its passage and lost—ayes, 20; nays, 18; not a constitutional majority. This made the third time the bill was put upon its passage and lost. A resolution was passed informing the House of the inability of the Senate to do anything with the bill, and asking the House to take up Title 6 of revenue as a new bill. Title 26 of discipline and government of prisons and penitentiaries was considered, a few unimportant amendments made, and passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House to-day, Chapter 3, Title 11, of the Live Stock act occupied the greater portion of the day, and was discussed at length. Section 5 was amended, so as to include asses and jennies among the animals whose owners shall be made liable for damages caused by their running at large. Section 7 was amended, making persons having stock in possession liable, the same as the owner. Section 9 is amended, allowing parties injured by stock to go before a Justice of the Peace, in the absence of trustees to have damages assessed, and when the trustees or Justices cannot attend to the same, they have power to appoint other parties to assess the damages. Section 12 was amended that the provisions of the stock act shall not be enforced in any county or township till six months after its adoption. The maximum value of any animal advertised by County Clerk was fixed at $15. A new section was added, that any animal taken up shall be released on the owner filing a bond in double the amount of the appraised value. The chapter was then passed. A few amendments were made to the other chapters of Title 11 and the bill as a whole being put upon its passage was lost, for lack of a Constitutional majority.

A resolution was adopted that the House would consider Title 6 of revenue, as requested by the Senate, at its earliest convenience. The Senate amendments to Title 9 of corporations were concurred in. Adjourned.

MICHIGAN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Jan. 30.—The Legislative party obtained accessions after leaving Kalamazoo, and was 116 strong upon their arrival at Ann Arbor. They were received by the citizens, in the Central hall of the University, with a magnificent banquet, and were entertained by Professor Douglass with experiments in chemistry. This morning they met, in the unfinished grand hall of the University, 1,100 students, and about 500 citizens and guests gathered together. A short welcoming address was delivered by President Angell, after which speeches from the Hon. Philip H. Emerson, President *pro tem.* of the Senate, the Hon. Charles M. Crosswell, Speaker of the House, and the Hons. Henry T. Thomas and J. W. Childs, Chairmen, respectively, of the House and Senate Committees on the University. These gentlemen intimated that the University would hereafter be bountifully provided for. The Legislative party then received at President Angell's, with a collation, and afterward spent a time in viewing the University, and left at 5 o'clock for Detroit, where the City Hall is illuminated, and Governor Bagley holds a reception.

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 30.—In the Senate, to-day, the Committee on Contested Seats made two reports. The Conservatives reported in favor of Martin (Democrat), and the Republicans in favor of Miller (Republican). Erwin moved to adopt the resolutions appended to the Conservatives' report, declaring Martin elected. Another member moved to substitute the Republican report. On the vote on the substitute there was a tie, when a Democratic member changed his vote, for the purpose of moving a reconsideration. The Lieutenant Governor decided the adoption of the substitute, seated Miller, and refused a motion to reconsider. The Lieutenant Governor then declared the Senate adjourned, when the Conservatives called for Cooper to take the Chair. The Lieutenant Governor then returned and consented to hear the motion to reconsider. Adjourned.

Glass, Republican, who paired off with Edwards, appeared in the Chamber and voted for Miller.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 30.—In the Senate, to-day, bills were introduced to prevent the sale of prize packages; to ascertain the true value in money of real estate property; to make it a Penitentiary offence to blow up any building, structure, or boat, containing gunpowder or nitro-glycerine; to authorize the increase of the capital stock of railroad companies.

In the House, a message was received from the Auditor of State showing that the total amount claimed for property taken by the Union forces in Ohio during the Morgan raid was $140,081, distributed among 28 counties. Of this amount, $122,405 remains unpaid.

Bills were introduced to provide guardians for habitual drunkards; to prevent all minors from playing billiards in public saloons; to compel railroad companies to build bridges over or under streets across which their tracks are laid in cities of first and second class; to limit the allowance by Court to counsel assigned to defend persons in criminal cases to $300.

DES MOINES.

Close of the Rankin Investigation—Important Testimony.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 30.—The Rankin Investigation Committee closed their labors last evening. Captain West, of the National State Bank, testified that his bank had never loaned Rankin money. Ex-Deputy Treasurer Brandt was recalled, and related how he discovered Rankin's defalcation to the College funds, and how he secured the deficiency in State funds. His testimony concludes as follows: "The total amount in the College Treasurer's hands on the 6th of December, 1871, was $49,388.17. The total amount received from that to June 25, 1871, was $8,479.75. The total amount paid out was $7,004.07. There were $14,150 of these funds in the bonds. Deducting the amount of the bonds and money paid out, he should have had on hand, on the 25th of January, 1871, $36,713.85. He first paid a College warrant from the State Treasury, about the 25th of June, 1871. I cannot state exactly how Major Rankin made up the deficiency in the State Treasury, in this settlement on the 3d of June last, but on an examination of the journal there may have been drafts put into the box that came on Saturday and were not receipted for until a later date. My opinion still is, that the greater proportion was made from special deposits, such as funds received by the State Treasurer from purchases of railroad lands for which no duplicate receipts were issued to the Auditor of State, and special deposits sent here for investment, which at times amounted to very large sums. There is nothing by which an accounting officer may know the amount and prevent the appropriation by the Treasurer of money paid in for railroad lands. My opinion of the appropriation of $38,500, made from Major Rankin's statements, my observation and the evidence elicited by this Committee is this: Major Rankin told me he invested about $27,000 in the factory. I think about $3,000 went into his residence. I think about $2,000 or $3,000 went into lands, and the balance into railroad companies where he was interested, insurance companies, telegraph companies, churches, Sabbath school donations, and book-peddlers generally. I think it is due to the Major to say that I have seen him, upon several occasions, receive money and drafts said to come from friends at the East, and have also seen him send money back again to friends East. My conviction is, that parties in the East have let him have considerable money at different times. This may account for the disparity in our statements."

FIRES.

Destruction of Property in Various Places.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 30.—A stone warehouse of Jefferson Barracks, 14 miles below this city, containing commissary and Quartermaster's stores, was burned yesterday. Many valuable books, papers, and records, giving a history of the Barracks and its commanders, also destroyed. The loss is $10,000, with no insurance.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—"Stevens' Castle," a very valuable building near Hoboken, N. J., took fire, and, owing to a want of steamers, could not be extinguished. It is feared that the building will be destroyed.

LATER—The fire in the Stevens mansion, near Hoboken, is checked. The mansion was built by the late Commodore Stevens, of this city. Damage about $10,000.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 30.—The Excelsior Coffin Works of Hamilton, Lemon & Arnold, at Allegheny City, Pa., were partially burned this morning. The loss will not exceed $30,000; insured for $24,700.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLINTON, Iowa, Jan. 30.—At 4 o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the cigar manufactory of Miller & Co., on Second street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. A strong southwest wind prevailed, carrying the flames to the confectionary store of C. C. Graham, and also extended south to the store belonging to the estate of D. C. Clapp. Total loss, $15,000; insurance, $7,000.

UXBRIDGE, Ont., Jan. 30.—The Dominion Block was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $40,000.

Railroad News.

ST. LAKE CITY, Jan. 30.—Another scheme is on foot to build a railroad from this city to connect with the Union Pacific Railroad at Echo. This is to be a wide-gauge.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 30.—At the election of the Little Miami Railroad Managers, to-day, the old Board were re-elected. H. J. Jewett was chosen President; C. P. Cassilly, Secretary; and Joseph C. Butler, Treasurer.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—A telegram from Richmond announces that the connecting rail of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, between Richmond and Huntington, was laid, yesterday, by C. R. Mason, 4,000 feet east of Miller's Ferry, and that trains are now running regularly the whole length of the road.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 30.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Memphis, Pine Bluff & Shreveport Railroad, held at Hopefield, Ark., to-day, S. W. Dorsey was elected President; F. M. Mahon, Vice President; Frank S. Davis, Treasurer; C. C. Waters, Secretary. Among the Directors are David Dows, of New York; Tom Scott, of Pennsylvania; Judge Bocage, Hon. Alex. McDonald, Ira McL. Barton, of Arkansas.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 30.—The Union Pacific train to-night was on time. The whole line, from Omaha to San Francisco, is reported to be unobstructed.

NEW YORK.

Bergh's New Bill—Tyndall's Gifts to Yale—Wrestling—Dodge, Phelps & Co—Cuban Fillibusters—The Steamer Alaska—The Tweed Case—A Heavy Libel Suit.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The bill which Mr. Bergh has caused to be introduced in the New York Legislature is the most comprehensive yet in behalf of animals. It includes also, to some extent, the human race, and is entitled "An act for the prevention of disease and cruelty." It provides that in all cities and villages where the population is over 1,000, the killing of all creatures for food shall be completely concealed from public view and hearing, and no child under 14 years of age shall be employed in any place where animals are killed. The next section provides that "no living creature shall be killed or mutilated by any person in a contest of skill or for any wager." The bill prohibits the use of salt for melting snow, and provides for an additional horse to help the street cars up any grade exceeding one foot rise in 15 feet. Railway cars containing petroleum or other inflammable material are excluded from passenger and cattle trains. Cattle in transit on cars must be provided with water troughs, and be let out once a day to feed. The penalty is to be a fine of from $25 to $500, and imprisonment from one day upwards, as the Court may direct. Bergh's agents are to be invested with authority to arrest cruel drivers and command the assistance of bystanders.

Professor Tyndall will sail for Europe next Wednesday. On Tuesday night he will be given a complimentary dinner at Delmonico's, at which Professor Agassiz will preside, and speeches be made by Professor Henry, Dr. Draper, W. M. Evarts, H. W. Beecher, and others.

The *Yale Record* states that Professor Tyndall has placed $15,000 in the hands of a committee for the support of one or two young men, desiring to follow the pursuit of science as a profession. $500 he gives to the Yale Scientific Club in order to found a prize in the Scientific School, to be called "the Tyndall prize," and $1,500 to the Young Men's Christian Association of Washington.

The challenge of Lawrence Dolan, of Brighton, Mass., to wrestle for the championship of the United States, for $2,000, has been accepted by Homer Lane, of this city, the present champion. The match will come off at Brighton, Feb. 16. Weight, 150 lbs; square hold; best 3 in 5; fair back falls.

Phelps, Dodge & Co., in attempting to compromise the suit brought against them by the United States authorities, agreed to pay over the money demanded, but insisted on being furnished with a certificate of innocence as to any intent to defraud. This absurd demand demolished the negotiation, and the report is now they will let the suit proceed.

Boss Tweed's case went to the jury at 8 p. m., and at 11 p. m. the Court adjourned till to-morrow. One report says there is no prospect of an agreement of the jury, seven standing for conviction and five for acquittal. John Graham to-day made a ponderous argument, drawing a pathetic picture of misery that would be entailed on the loving wife and family of the accused should a verdict adverse to the prisoner be returned. As Graham reached the end his voice faltered, and he nearly broke down from the intensity of his emotions. He wiped his eyes with a cambric handkerchief, and Tweed also held one to his orbs, otherwise there was not a wet eye in Court. Judge Davis' charge was three hours' long, and strongly against Tweed. At its close, the prosecution moved that Tweed be handed over to the custody of the Sheriff, but the Judge refused to entertain the motion. After the jury retired, Tweed and Graham sent out for a lunch, and all remained in Court till adjournment, at 11, when the jury were left in Court to arrange over their seeming hopeless difficulty. The crowd in attendance was immense.

W. F. Striker, one of the only two spectators who witnessed the murder of Duryea by Simmons, was examined by the Coroner's jury to-day. He testified that when Duryea approached Simmons in the latter's office, they shook hands in an off-hand style. They soon struck up an angry argument about their former business relations. Duryea excitedly invited Simmons out on the sidewalk. The quarrel continued outside; the lie passed; the men clinched, and Duryea first threw Simmons, but the latter succeeded in getting on top, and plunged his knife rapidly into Duryea. The witness asserts that Duryea was the first to grab Simmons by the throat.

Mr. J. M. Bellew, the distinguished English reader, made his *debut* in this country to-night before a very large audience. He is much older than the audience anticipated, his hair being quite white, his voice, however, being full and musical, and his English accent not being prominent. He made a decided success in pathetic and humorous selections, and the general impression seems to be that he is superior to any of our native readers.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Jan 30.—Edward Simmonds, of this city, states that when he was the Superintendent of Rolling Stock of the Union Pacific Railroad, here, from 1865 to 1871, second-hand locomotives were sold to the Company by G. P. Butler, of Boston, as first-class engines, the Company paying $16,000 or $17,000 apiece for them, notwithstanding his report that the engines were dear at $5,000, and, besides, unfit for any decent road. Other second-hand stock was also purchased in this way.

At a meeting of some patriotic Cubans, yesterday, it was proposed to raise a fund for an expedition to that island. It is thought that New Orleans will be chosen as the place from which the next expedition will set out.

The failure of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company here to receive news of the arrival of the Alaska at Yokohama is not regarded by the officials as any indication of disaster to that steamship, as there are various reasons why the Company would not yet be advised about her movements.

It is stated that the Attorney General at Washington has decided not to prosecute Polhamius & Jackson, the Wall street brokers who were indicted for alleged complicity in the embezzlements of Paymaster Hodge, as the three branches of the Criminal Court will sit next month.

District Attorney Phelps says that he proposes to press vigorously for the despatch of criminal cases.

A heavy force of lobbyists has gone to Albany to look after the charter and other matters before the Legislature.

In the Tweed case, to-day, Mr. Graham proceeded with the closing address for the defence. At the conclusion of Graham's address, Tremaine closed for the prosecution, and Judge Davis commenced to charge the jury. Judge Davis said: The defendant stands indicted before you for alleged violations of official duty, in neglect of duty, and in granting certificates upon the auditing of accounts which were false and fraudulent, and so known to him. The Judge spoke in some detail of the organization of the Board of Auditors and its duties, and ruled that the language of the legislative act creating the Board, that all liabilities against the County of New York, incurred previous to its passage, shall be audited, meant the performance of those several things necessary to ascertain the existence of the liabilities that were justly and properly payable. It required at the hands of the Board something more than mere clerical duties; they were required to pass upon the liabilities in such a form as should furnish, to their judgement, satisfactory evidence that they were just and should be paid. A public officer clothed with such authority cannot delegate it, nor can a body of public officers, because the duties constitute a board of trust for the people. It is of no importance whether the evidence has been given here to show wilful neglect on the part of the Mayor or Comptroller; it is enough for this case if the people have satisfied you that the defendant Tweed was, in the meaning of the law, guilty of neglect. Wilful neglect is an intentional act of omission. An officer is bound to know the duties devolving upon him, if he accepts and enters upon the duties of his office. There is no necessity of proving malice or intention to injure somebody. The defendant is also charged with issuing certificates corruptly upon false claims, without having audited them. In order to prove this, the people should establish that the liabilities were false, that the certificates were false, and the act knowingly done by accused. The Board of Audit met the 5th of May, 1870, and organized and passed a resolution referring the claims to County Auditor Watson. Its passage was not in itself a criminal offence, but simply a declaration of intention as to future action. The law does not adjudge mere intention a crime. In order to constitute a criminal offence, an intention must always be followed by action, but if, when the time comes for the performance of that duty, he neglects and refuses to perform it, that then the resolution may be, in connection with the act, strong and conclusive evidence of the commission of crime. Now it is claimed that the subsequent action of the Board was without any formal meeting, and that the signatures were put to certificates as subsequently presented to them. If this position be true, it is consistent with the evidence that those officers were guilty of neglect to audit. This question of neglect is wholly independent of the evidence of Garvey or any other witness, or of the mode of making up the liabilities, or of the question whether the liabilities were false or not. If the Board did not subsequently meet and signed the certificates as claimed by the prosecution separately, without the joint action required by law, it is your duty to convict the defendant. If the Board negligently signed the certificates without examining their character, in justice they would be guilty of negligence under the statute. The people insist that no such examination was made. Upon that question comes all the evidence of fraud in the accounts themselves and of the alleged participation of the various parties, greater or less, in the proceeds of this audit, because that evidence tends to show what they did was intentional with a bad motive and to accomplish a bad deed. If the Board or any member entered into any arrangement connected with the claims by which they should be exaggerated in amount, or by which false spurious claim should be passed by the Board in which he shall ultimately participate, that is neglect of duty, not only willingly, but carrying with it a stain morally and legally infinitely deeper and grosser than that of simply neglecting to meet and perform the duty. As to the Davidson claim for safes, the Judge said it was for $16,940, and we had a warrant issued under it for $49,170. Davidson swears he never knew of the alteration; That he indorsed a warrant of which he was not allowed to see the face, and obtained a check for $16,940. It is not necessary to know who made the alteration, as the question before us is not who did that act of forgery, but who was guilty of negligence in ascertaining the true character of the claim, and whether defendant is thus guilty. Davidson swears he never appeared before the Board; never swore to or furnished any evidence of the correctness of his account, and was paid the original amount on one swollen to $49,170, which was deposited by Woodward in his account, of which a certain sum was transferred to the debit of Woodward, and 24 per cent to that of the defendant. If this transaction stood entirely alone as a single resolute act, the jurors might be more easily justified in entertaining a doubt, than in the presence of fifty-five transactions all reaching the same ultimate result. The Judge submitted that Tweed was guilty of wilful neglect in passing Davidson's claim. Keyser's claims were gross frauds, and no honest man could otherwise consider them. Old and new bills were mingled, and an addition made. One was a bill for $16,050, and had across it: "We certify the within bill to be correct. William M. Tweed. E. A. Woodward, Clerk." This and various other accounts were made out in favor of no one, and were examined in detail. Keyser testifies, and I see no reason to doubt it, that his name upon these warrants is a forgery. There is a tabular statement here which shows that every dollar of Keyser's sixteen accounts went to Woodward's credit, while on the same day the tickets show a transfer from Woodward's to Tweed's account. In conclusion, the Judge alluded to the importance of the case, which is also to be considered in the light of its effect upon the defendant's family and friends, because of the stain that would be left upon his character by a conviction. On the other hand, the jury should consider the effect as an example to the community.

A committee has been appointed to raise a fund to commemorate the virtues of the late Horace Greeley by a statue and monument in Greenwood. Comptroller Green, of this city, Treasurer, in an address to the people of the United States, says they are at work in earnest, and with a sure prospect of success. They make an appeal to the people for generous contributions, as the enterprise is in no sense partisan. The Committee say all who believe, with us, that Greeley's great effort in behalf of freedom, of enlightenment, economy, and progress, have not been without beneficent results, are cordially invited to share in this tribute to his memory. It is not doubted that every editor in the country will be willing to forward the work, either by editorial endorsement or by receiving and forwarding such sums as may be raised in his locality. A memorial volume will be kept containing the names and residences of every contributor, to be deposited with the Historical Society upon the completion of the work.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications—Reports from Various Points.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 30.—The Signal Service reports indicate that the temperature has considerably moderated in the Northwest, but continued cold weather at the East and South. The coldest report from the West is at Indianapolis, 2 below zero. The thermometer registers 48 above at San Francisco; 24 at Corinne; 25 at Cheyenne; 14 at Omaha; 10 at Davenport; 9 at Chicago; 10 at Milwaukee, with snow; 20 at St. Paul; 10 at Duluth; 4 at Marquette; 3 at Alpena; 12 at Grand Haven; 7 at Detroit and Toledo; 3 below at Cleveland; 7 below at Pittsburgh; 4 above at Buffalo; 17 above at Cincinnati; 4 above at Albany; from 2 to 4 above in Upper Canada; and 2 to 12 below in Lower Canada; 10 below at Burlington, Vt.; 9 below at Portland; 1 above at Boston; 7 above in New York; 14 above at Philadelphia; 1 above at Baltimore; 6 below at Washington; 28 above at Wilmington, N. C.; 33 at Charleston; 44 at Jacksonville, Fla.; 36 at Augusta, Ga.; 31 at Mobile; 34 at New Orleans; 12 at Memphis; 6 at St. Louis.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30.—Probabilities—For New England, fresh southerly to westerly winds, veering to westerly and northwesterly, somewhat high temperature and partly cloudy weather. For the Middle States, winds veering to fresh and brisk westerly and northwesterly, and generally clear weather, except over the Lower Lake region, where cloudy weather, areas of light snow, and falling temperature are probable. For the South Atlantic States, rising temperature and cloudy weather, with areas of light rain along the coast. For the Gulf States, east of the Mississippi, rising temperature, winds veering to easterly and northerly, and possibly cloudy weather. For Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, generally clear weather. For the Upper Lake Region, rising barometer, decided fall temperature, fresh, and brisk northerly to southerly winds, and generally clear weather.

CITY OF KINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 30.—Despatches from various portions of this State report the thermometer from 20 to 30 degrees below zero.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—The thermometer at various places in the State this morning ranged from 22 to 34 degrees below zero,—the coldest weather in thirty years.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 30.—The thermometer at 8 a. m. stood 19 below zero, but the weather has greatly moderated to-night.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—Reports this evening from various portions of the interior of the State show a severe hail-storm and remarkably cold weather. A hail-storm in this city at 7 o'clock p. m. did not continue long.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 30.—The thermometer this morning in this city indicated 28° below zero; in East Hartford, 34° below.

Large Issue of Bogus Bonds.

TOPEKA, Ks., Jan. 30.—A startling fraud was unearthed in the State Auditor's office to-day. The Auditor's registry of bonds was discovered to contain entries of $200,000 in bonds purporting to have been issued by the cities of Gregory, Cloud, and Budlong, in Cherokee County, Kansas, to the Memphis, Carthage & Northwestern Railroad. There are no such places in Cherokee County, or in Kansas, and the bonds are evidently bogus. The names of the cities given are names of prominent citizens of Carthage, Mo. There are two sets of bonds for each city, bearing 7 per cent interest, and payable at the National Park Bank, New York. One hundred of the bonds, amounting to $50,000, were registered Dec. 20, 1872, and the remainder Jan. 9, 1873, which was three days before the present administration was installed. It is supposed that an attempt has been or is now being made to negotiate the bonds in Eastern markets.

Incendiaries Hanged by a Vigilance Committee.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 30.—On the Sunday following New Year's Day an incendiary fire occurred in Arrow Rock, Mo., a few miles from Booneville, which destroyed a large part of the business portion of the place. A few days later the town was fired in four places, but only slight damage was done. Day before yesterday three colored men—John Sweeny, Clark Connor, and Reuben Elder—were arrested, and confessed their guilt. Sweeny was tried by a Vigilance Committee and hanged on Wednesday night. At last advices Connor and Elder were closely guarded, and it was expected they would be hanged last night.

Removal of Knox County Seat.

GALESBURG, Ill., Jan. 30.—The Board of Supervisors of Knox County met at Knoxville today. The decision of the Supreme Court was read affirming the decision of the Circuit Court, removing the county seat of Knox County from Knoxville to Galesburg. The Board passed a vote for the immediate removal of the county and Circuit Court records, which was immediately carried into effect. The team [illegible] conveying the archives were received by the citizens of Galesburg with great demonstrations of satisfaction. The February term of the Circuit Court will commence on Monday, and will be held in the Opera House, in this place, until the new Court House is completed. This case has been in litigation for the past three years.

The Missouri Senatorial Bribery Case.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 30.—The Senatorial Bribery Committee, at Jefferson City, had Mr. Edens, ex-member of the Senate, before them yesterday. He testified to receiving $1,200 from General Dorris as a loan for his influence in the Senatorial contest. He paid no money to any member, nor did he state to Dorris, or anyone, that he could procure votes of members. He never said that he was using the money of Dorris to secure votes for Bogy.

The Committee will sit again to-day, when it is expected General Dorris will be examined.

A Bonded Car Robbery.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 30.—A bonded car belonging to the Merchants' Despatch Company, which reached here to-day, from New York, was discovered to have been robbed of about $1,800 worth of goods, gold value, consigned to Field Bros., of this city. The car was robbed between New York and Albany, and it is supposed that the thief locked himself in the car at New York. This is the first robbery of goods shipped to any interior port of entry since the law providing for railroad transit of goods in bond went into effect.

Obituary.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 30.—Thomas Cartwright, a Mormon high priest, and one of the leaders of the Mountain Meadow massacre, died recently at Beaver.

Martin, the defaulting Teller of the Chester, Pa., Valley Bank, was, yesterday, sentenced to four and a half years' hard labor in the Penitentiary.

MARRIED.

PAINE—CARLILE—At the [illegible] House, Paxton, Ill., Jan. 29, by the Rev. J. L. McNair, Freeman L. Paine, of Chicago, and Gussie D. Carlile, of Paxton, Ill.

DIED.

HAND—At Sandoval, Ill., Jan. 29, 1873, Charlie, eldest son of Freeman and Ann Eliza Hand, aged 19 years.

Funeral from his parents' residence, [illegible] West Jackson-st., Friday, the 31st inst., at 11 a. m. Friends are invited.

HILL—On the 29th inst., at [illegible] Park-av., of scarlet fever, Francis Ninian, aged 2 years and 7 days, youngest child of George W. and Frances H. Hill.

Funeral will take place at 11 a. m., on Friday, 31st inst., proceeding direct to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend without further notice.

WITBECK—At Marinette, Wis., Sunday, Jan. 26, Ada M. Witbeck, wife of George Witbeck.

Funeral will be held at the residence of Henry Witbeck, 385 West Washington-st., on Friday, Jan. 31, at 3 o'clock. Carriages to Graceland.

LITTLE—At his residence, 182 Walnut-st., Wednesday, Jan. 29, Warren W. Little, aged [illegible] years.

Funeral services at the house at [illegible] p. m., Saturday.

PETERS—Jan. 29, 1873, at his home, 81 Throop-st., of typhoid pneumonia, Thomas H. Peters, aged 16 years.

Funeral services at the house, Friday, Jan. 31, at 11:30 a. m.

Memphis (Tenn.) and Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) papers please copy.

BISHOP—Jan. 14, Emeline W., wife of Leonard S. Bishop, Esq., of Nora, Ill., formerly of Raymondsville, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

IMPORTANT SALE OF OVER

$20,000!

WORTH OF

Diamonds, Watches,

Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Music Boxes, Opera and Field Glasses, &c., &c.,

Saved from the recent fire at Boston.

AT AUCTION.

On Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1873, at our salesrooms, 32 and 34 South Canal-st. Sale commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. and continue until all is sold. For account of whom it may concern.

A large stock of the above goods, saved from the recent fire, some in a damaged condition. The diamond comprise single and cluster rings, brooches, and gents' pins, many of them very fine and costly; gold watches, by Frodsham, Jules Jurgensen, Adams, Patek Phillippe, Cooper, and other celebrated makers; silver watches in variety, from well-known European and American manufacturers; gold chatelaines, vest and guard chains, very fine music boxes, over 100 opera and field glasses, silver and plated knives, forks, spoons, ladles, &c., forming altogether one of the finest and largest stock of goods of this kind ever offered in this city. Goods on exhibition on Monday.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION,

Another large stock of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and CARPETS, of every description. W. G. Crockery, yellow and Rockingham ware, office desks, wardrobes, sewing machines, mirrors.

An elegant Piano Forte, with stool and cover; cost, $500.

On SATURDAY, FEB. 1, at 9½ o'clock.

At 10 o'clock, Brandy, Whiskey, Gin, Cordials, and Port Wine, in small quantities.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

$100,000 FOR ONLY $10!

Under authority of special legislative act of March 16, 1871, the Trustees will give the Third

GRAND GIFT CONCERT

For the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, in Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky., on

Tuesday, April 8, 1873.

At this Concert the best musical talent that can be procured from all parts of the country will add pleasure to the entertainment, and Ten Thousand Cash Gifts, aggregating a vast total of

$500,000

Currency, will be distributed by lot to the ticket-holders, as follows:

One Grand Cash Gift	[illegible]
One Grand Cash Gift	[illegible]
One Grand Cash Gift	[illegible]
One Grand Cash Gift	[illegible]
One Grand Cash Gift	[illegible]
One Grand Cash Gift	[illegible]
One Grand Cash Gift	[illegible]
24 Cash Gifts of $1,000 each	[illegible]
50 Cash Gifts of 500 each	[illegible]
80 Cash Gifts of 400 each	[illegible]
100 Cash Gifts of 300 each	[illegible]
150 Cash Gifts of 200 each	[illegible]
590 Cash Gifts of 100 each	[illegible]
9,000 Cash Gifts of 10 each	[illegible]

Grand Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash [illegible]

To provide means for this magnificent concert, One Hundred Thousand Tickets Only will be issued, a large portion of which are already sold.

PRICE OF TICKETS:

Whole tickets $10, halves $5, and quarters $2.50. Sales have already progressed with vastly greater rapidity than at either of the previous concerts, and give undoubted assurance that the drawing will take place promptly as advertised. Buyers are therefore advised that there will be no opportunity afforded to secure particular numbers, unless orders are received immediately.

The object of this Third Gift Concert is the enlargement and endowment of the Public Library of Kentucky, which, by the special act authorizing the Concert for its benefit, is to be forever free to all citizens of every State.

Full particulars of the mode of drawing the gifts and paying them, and everything necessary to a thorough understanding of the scheme, are now published in a circular, which will be furnished free to any who apply.

The entire management of this undertaking has been confided by the Trustees to Hon. Thomas E. Bramlette, late Governor of Kentucky, to whom communications should be addressed.

R. T. DURRETT, President.

W. N. HALDEMAN, Vice President.

JOHN S. CAIN, Secretary Public Library of Ky.

FARMERS & DROVERS' BANK, Treasurer.

Orders for tickets or applications for agencies, circulars, information, etc., will meet with prompt attention when addressed to me.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Louisville, Ky., Agent Public Library Ky.

For tickets or information apply to F. L. Dibble & Co., Western Supply, 154 LaSalle-st., Chicago, or L. Manasse, optician, at Sherman House; Phillips & Hanna, 227 State-st. and 304 Wabash-av.; Horton & Brother, 88 West Lake-st.; F. V. Fitzpatrick, 862 State-st., or Tremont House, Chicago.

Advertisements Received Too Late for Classification.

STRAYED—TWO COWS FROM NO. 12 BELKNAP-st. Were last seen at 10 o'clock. One had horn broken off on right side, and the other off the left. Please return, if found, to T. MURPHY.